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y publishing statements and cose, giving to their ploughs t the committee did not exthe committee cid not them them the following severe N BY REFERENCE TO DMMITTEE IN 1842 and ave the fairness to take all bird selection, as has someon to the subject.
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Implements of all kinds.
I Flower Seeds Dealers and

AREOUSE, Clinton Sts., Boston.

T. & FISH STORE. t, Worcester. respectfully inform the inhab-e adjacent towns, that he has

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AND JOURNAL. TAL is published weekly, at ed at the expiration of eigh-

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Vol. XV. S ABEL STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

Zion's Herald. O. C. BAKER, Sec'y of N. H. Conf. Rochester, N. H., Aug. 23, 1844. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SLA-VERY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.

The following Reports were ordered to be published in

The Committee on Slavery respectfully present the following report. The success of the Anti-Slavery enterprise during the past year, is an occaon for our sincere gratitude and fervent praise to Imighty God, which we would here devoutly exess. Before the commencement of the anti-slavery reform, slavery had reached forth its sacrilegious hand, and broken into every sacred enclosure, and entrenched itself behind every civil and religious institution of a large portion of our beloved country. It was not to be expected that an evil, so heinous and corrupting in its nature, so paralyzng and pestiferous in its influence, could be renoved without great resistance, and the cause of numan freedom has met with powerful opposition from the commencement. But as the light of truth has shone, and the great principles of human rights have been understood, they have received the ap-

probation of the civilized and religious world, and

he cause of God and humanity is rapidly progressing forward. Many who were the advocates and apologists of slavery have become its decided foes, and others who were looking on our cause with ndifference, now feel it time to speak and act in its favor. Although some who were in our severest struggles, and fought in our hottest battles, have abandoned their posts and retreated from their former position, yet the anti-slavery feeling and spirit have been greatly increasing and rapidly spreading through the country. The action of the late General Conference, although not altogether what we could have desired, must be a source of great rejoicing to the true friends of the slave, and we hail it as a great blow toward the extirpation of slavery. The rescinding of the colored testimony resolution so called,-the sustaining of the Baltimore Conference in suspending a slaveholder,-the virtual suspension of a slaveholding Bishop, and the election of two new Bishops of decided anti-slavery sentiments must strike a blow to slavery not before felt. It has demonstrated the truth of what we have firmly maintained; that our church is anti-slavery in its constitution and discipline. Every shadow of a pretext for leaving the church on account of its connection with slavery is removed, and the M. E. Church stands before the world, not only as opposed to, but " as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery," and we have only to stand

upon its bulwarks and defend primitive Methodism, and slavery must fall. Your committee conceive of no important change to be made, either in our principles, or mode of action. We have the most o fear from a relaxation of effort, on account of past victories. Whereas our past success should emind us that God is with us, and this should lead us to act with increasing fervor and renewed zeal, until a final triumph be achieved, and slavery only be known among the things which were. In conclusion your Committee would respectfully submit the following resolutions for the consideration and

Resolved, That we acknowledge with heart-felt gratitude, the hand of providence in the manner in which the subject of slavery was brought before the late General Conference, and although the action had thereon was not all we desired, yet we thank God for as much as was then accomplished. Resolved. That the course pursued by our delegates to the late General Conference on the subject

action of Conference:

of slavery, meets our entire approbation. Resolved. That every development of convinces us more and more of its own intrinsic injustice, and inherent wickedness; and its disastrous bearings upon the moral and religious character, the intellectual condition and the physical energies of our country are such that we realize the necessity, and express the determination to do all we can as citizens, Christians, and Christian ministers, to effect its complete annihilation.

PICKENS BOYNTON, for the Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Biblical Institute, have bestowed what time they have had upon it, and beg to report the following:

Your committee are happy to state, that considering the short time it has been in operation, and the limited means it has had at command, the Biblical Institute is in a very flourishing and promising condition. The board of instruction has been small, but able and efficient. Some fifty young men, professing to be moved upon by the Holy Ghost to preach the gospel of Christ have received instructions in the various branches taught there. The principal branches taught, are the original languages of the Holy Scriptures, together with the doctrines, evidences, inspiration, ordinances, history, biography, chronology, and geography of the Bible,-a knowledge of which is of very great importance to every minister of Christ. All of these have made com mendable, and some, unusual proficiency. The committee have much pleasure in stating the Biblical Institute quite free from debt, and it is the intention of the Trustees to keep it so. If they cannot advance so fast they mean to go surely; if they cannot build so high, they mean to build on the rock. The incurring of heavy debts on our

often ruinous. Your committee have made particular inquiries touching the exercises, and the moral and religious influence of the Institute. And they are highly gratified with the information they have received. Special attention has been paid to cultivate the Methodism. Band meetings are holden every Saturday morning, which directly tend to promote a deep tone of personal piety, without which, all other qualifications would be of little importance. every morning, in the Winter and Spring at 1-2 past 4.—Summer and Fall at 5 o'clock. Diligence and punctuality, order and rule are particularly enjoined, and with very few exceptions, great harmony and love have reigned among them. It is well known that the founders of this Institution fessorships are now much needed-all but indispensable. And it is believed that such is the general desire of the M. E. Church to see her ministers improved in all the branches of sacred literature, that, were the subject presented in due form, they would contribute cheerfully and liberally of their substance for this object. Therefore your committee unanimously and earnestly recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be respectfully requested to appoint a suitable agent to travel for the purpose of raising funds to promote the objects of the Seminaries of learning within the bounds of the N. H. and Vt. Conferences, and that we cordially co-operate with him in the same. J. SPAULDING, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION. The Committee on Education having carefully considered the subject assigned them, as the result of their deliberations, respectfully submit the fol-

Believing as we do, that education has an import vealed in the Bible, and such as for centuries was tant bearing on the spiritual, as well as the tem- preached and believed by Christians in old times, poral interests of man,-that it is emphatically the or if they please such as we think is plainly taught cause of God,-that next after spirituality learning in our Bibles and preached by Wesley, Fletcher, is the strongest bulwark of the church, we take &c., and by Methodists and all others who are begreat satisfaction in finding among our people an lievers in depravity, redemption by the atonement increasing interest in this cause. But while your of Christ, influence of the Spirit in convicting, concommittee rejoice at the increasing interest mani- verting and sanctifying the human soul, general refested in the cause of general education, they, surrection and judgment to come, with future renevertheless, fear that its advantages are not properly appreciated by all. Parents too often forget the grave—I say if the foregoing creed, which we the incalculable superiority of the intellectual over have thought correct, (if not let it be corrected,) is the temporal claims of their children. To the young, a better, a safer, a more consistent system of relieducation is priceless. Without it, they can neither gious truth than the old and present Bible one, rise to eminence nor usefulness. Ministers of the why, surely embrace it, one and all. If hitherto gospel too often forget its bearings. Sanctified it has proved "the power of God" to save the learning is God's chosen instrument for Christian- drunkard, the swearer, the Sabbath breaker, &c., izing the world. Do we desire a guaranty of our &c., &c., and moralize and Christianize them, religious and political rights? a pledge of national then embrace Universalism. Again, if those who prosperity? a defence against popery, infidelity and crime? Learning, universally diffused, and the Universalist ranks have become more Christlike by properly directed, proffers this. Your committee so doing, then embrace that gospel which will then, deem it of the first importance, while as a make us most like our Lord and Master. If more church we increase in numbers, that we advance wicked people are saved at present by this docin sound learning, that our schools be of the high-est grade, and that, so far as circumstances permit, they be placed within the reach of all. Never, since the Reformation, have the claims of education been more imperative than at the present .- condemnation, pollution and punishment of sin, into The condition and prospects of the Biblical Insti- a state of union, communion and fellowship with tute will be presented by another committee. We God, into his image, righteousness and holiness, so heartily approve the measure, and pledge it our as to have "clean hands and pure hearts." If undivided support. A larger number of students this is the legitimate fruit of Universalism, and it have been in attendance at Newbury Seminary the is fully known so to be, ought not we all to give last year, than during the year previous. Still up our "heathenish notions" at once, and beyour committee believe that were suitable efforts come Christians in deed and in truth. made, and were its advantages fully appreciated, I now make the solemn appeal in God's almight the number might readily be doubled. Facts lead name to the reason and conscience of all concerned us to this conclusion. As an instance of this, we to determine which if these two religions they learn that during the present term nearly one will have, which of these two paths they will walk twentieth of the students have been obtained by a in. Heaven and hell, be what they will, are not single interested member of this Conference from trifling affairs; the soul, whatever it is, is no trifle; a station which is more than a hundred miles from the world to come, the invisible, spiritual, eternal the Seminary, and which, before the present year, world, is something of infinite importance to us. If never furnished a student. Board and room-rent after death we exist there in spirit, if consciousness have been reduced; the latter one-third. We memory, &c., exist with us, it is of vast imwarmly commend it to the patronage of the church. portance "what manner of persons we be" in this The Newmarket Seminary has been in operation life; if these things do not exist with us, if there is only a portion of the year. We regret to say that no connection between this and the world to come.

impracticable est, and full of encouragement. They should in- around the dazzling throne of the great Eternal,

within his reach, to advance the interests of edu- are walking in-of what importance is it that we cation.

efforts for this object.

the exertion of the ministry; and therefore,
4. Resolved, That it be the duty of every

Men, brethren and fellow sinners, travellers with

for the institution.

our Seminaries, to enter the Weslevan University.

to fill vacancies that may occur ELING SCOTT. JOHN CURRIER. C. T. HINMAN, Committee. H. W. ADAMS, JAMES PIKE. N. W. ASPENWALL.

For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal.

WHAT UNIVERSALISTS BELIEVE.

impossible.

it, to "tease the Lord," &c.; some hold to church monachism. some another, and some little or nothing. They quired to complete it. agree upon one point, and one only, that is that ALL will somehow and somewhere be happy. This and is about 12 feet wide, paved with substantial is part at least of the Universalist creed, and the granite. In one place it passes over a deep chasm, most essential part of it, so far as we have come to at the bottom of which is a river, and is called the the knowledge of it; for it must be kept in remembrance that it has been for years changing its features; what was Universalism with Origen, with the bottom, as to appear almost a superhuman work. Winchester, &c., is not Universalism now; and There are numerous deep cuts, and a gallery 200 what is Universalism now was not then.

We now call upon the enlightened public to These, among modern works, approach the nearjudge of the merits of Universalism. If it is better than trimitive Christianity, such as is clearly rethe works of ancient Rome.

a deficiency of patronage rendered its continuance then death is an eternal sleep, or, in other words. we are entirely other beings from what we are here: The Weslevan University is also in a very flour- all is forgotten and lost in the grave, and we spring ishing condition. It has now been in existence from it into life like the insect from his tomb, new about thirteen years. During this period, several creatures in a new world, all things else forgot; it hundreds of young men have graduated from its matters not what we have been, or whether we halls. About one hundred of these are now in the have ever been in existence, so long as there is no re-Methodist ministry. These are facts of deep inter- membrance, &c.; we all are now angels of light

spire us with new and increasing zeal in behalf of our noble University. The buildings of the University are ample; the libraries and apparatus very consequences. In what shape and moral features extensive, and the faculty eminent for learning, I appear before him who made me, a constant conand devotion to their work. The number of stu-viction rests upon my mind "I must be holy here," dents is also increasing. The agent of the N. H. in order to be holy there. How it is with others, I Conference for the institution, during the past year, know not; but it seems to me we have something reports that he has obtained about twenty young more to do than to eat and drink and be merry in men to enter its halls at the approaching com- this world, if we will be happy in the next; it looks mencement. For the better support of our literary institutions, and the general advancement of education among us, your committee recommend the that we shall be confirmed in habits, good or bad, adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of ating through time and eternity—immutable laws of every Christian, by the use of all suitable means nature which necessarily urge us on in the path we

2. Resolved, That we feel ourselves personally Who and where is he who claims infallibility pledged to sustain our Conference Seminaries, and justly? Who is not liable to mistake? Where is he

preacher, having charge of a circuit or station me to the world of spirits. I call upon you "to-day within the bounds of this Conference to preach on to choose whom ye will serve." God or maramon? the subject of education, and both publicly and which you will do, deny self, take up a daily cross, privately to recommend our institutions in prefer- follow Christ in the regeneration, prove for yourselves your sins forgiven, your motives sanctified. 5. Resolved, That a committee of ten be ap- your names written in heaven having the assurpointed as visitors at Newbury Seminary at its next ance of faith, hope and love in your own souls, that annual examination, and that we recommend the you are Christ's at his coming-or whether you appointment of a travelling agent to procure funds will "neglect so great a salvation" till a coming and 6. Resolved. That the Wesleyan University de- upon you and fully develope your case. It may be serves the liberal patronage of this Conference. hopeless—it may be endless. Who can tell? Can 7. Resolved, That we most earnestly recom- you with certainty? Can any one? If not, choose the like myself have I heard undertake to tell what 8. Resolved, That a committee of three be ap- would be right and wrong for God to do, &c.pointed as visitors to the Institution, and that three Hands off! tongues silent! stand back, presumptu-Trustees be nominated to the board at Middle- ous man! meddle not with God's infinite perfections. Who and what are you that you thus assume the judgment seat and judge the Almighty?-Rather fall at his feet, adore, love and praise him who made you, world without end.

MAGNIFICENT WORKS. The most magnificent works in Europe are the

three principal roads over the Alps mountains .-The Alps are a high chain of mountains between Switzerland and Italy, and there is no other direct way of reaching Italy, from France, by land, then Having been some acquainted with Universalism by crossing these mountains. The first principal in years past, as well as at the present time, I will pass or road, is that over the ridge of the mountain institutions is bad policy, always dangerous, and tell the world, as near as I can honestly, what they named St. Bernard. The road passes between the believe-not what they all believe-this would be two highest points of the mountain; the highest mpossible.

They believe there is a God, some his unity,

The French army under Bonaparte crossed the some his trinity, and some nearly both. Some be- mountain, over this road, in 1800. This road is whether it be not, after all, a mere chimerical af- unless impelled by the imperious demand of duty. lieve in the divinity of Christ, some do not; some distinguished for its circuitous and winding route, in human depravity, some not; some in the atone- as well as for the Bernardine monastery and hospispiril, as well as the principles and practices of ment, some not; some in evangelical (so called) re- tal at its highest point, founded about 800 years pentance, faith and holiness, others deny it; some in a ago. The monks entertain all strangers gratis for general resurrection and judgment to come, with fu-three days, and in foggy or stormy weather, they ture limited punishment, others (not a few) regard it send their servants and dogs to all parts of the as "fabulous and heathenish." Some, particularly of mountains, to find and succor all such travellers as The Biblical students rise for a prayermeeting late, believe in revivals, &c., others are utterly op- may have lost their way. This establishment has ence to hold such station to the M. E. Church, or at the instance of a few or of many leaders, can posed to them; some think it a good thing to pray, been of very great service to the cause of humanity, &c., others that it is of no use, as they have called and will atone for much of the injury caused by

fellowship, baptism, &c., others not; some no The second pass or road is that called the Simphave desired and designed from the beginning to the idea of a devil, a hell beyond the grave, &c.; projected and executed by Bonaparte during his nor dishonor him; some believe the Bible, some pense of France and the then kingdom of Italy. not, but draw their conclusions from reason, &c.; This road is thirty-six miles long, and about 25 feet some think the soul immaterial and immortal, some broad, and passes over 264 bridges, and through do not; some that it sleeps with the body in the six tunnels or galleries, that is, passages through the grave, &c., others do not; some that at death all solid rock, one of which is about 1300 feet long are happy, others affirm that at the resurrection, and and 12 feet broad. This is one of the most stunot before, all will be alike happy,-Paul and Nero, pendous works ever constructed by man. It cost saint and sinner. In short, some believe one thing, a great sum of money, and several years were re-

The third road passes over Mount St. Gothard,

feet long, 12 feet wide, and 12 feet high,

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For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

THE PLAN OF SEPARATION

FOR CONCURRENCE.

" It is a principle with me when I have committed an error, and have become convinced of such error, to retract it." BISNOP HEDDING.

[Concluded from last.week.] the very important point there brought to view.— is hallowed by full many a dear and loved association. If they will, with their proportion of the funds of The doctrine is simply this,—should the Southern Perchance when first they trod those aisles, it was the church. But will those good Bishops say that minister of that church, in the opinion of Bishops and pillar where he used to linger, wreathed with Hedding and Janes, is bound, according to the beauty. In that holy place have those Christians plan, to let that soil alone. And their opinion here, long gathered, and there they have wept and re-I believe, is correct. The plan, so far as it is au-joiced, and prayed and praised to be ever. Blessed thoritative, binds every Methodist minister as above was their union, and holy and acceptable, through specified. The naked sentiment is this. The Jesus Christ, were their humble offerings.

mournful than any that had ever preceded it. In the the roots. surd law established in this country, the American poisoning and destroying every green thing. the M. E. Church to its foundation.

line, and inquire whether we can find it; and Christian ministers, I never could consent to do, fair, or if not entirely so, whether it have any form A hundred, perhaps a thousand brethren will hasten or comeliness. And first, where is this line to com- to condem the poor young man who writes these mence? If you say, within some Conference, then things; yet if there were ever a cause in which suppose that Conference, by a majority, adhere one might chase a thousand and two put ten thouto the M. E. Church; yet several of the southern sand to flight, that cause, I believe, is my own .stations therein, by a majority of their members, Truth is mighty and will prevail. And what is decide for the south. Is the vote of the Confertruth. One truth is that no General Conference, is the vote of the stations to predominate, and de-legislate me out of the M. E. Church. They candoubt enjoy religion, others deny its experience, lon road, because it passes over that particular part the line may divide Conferences and strike some nected. It is not for that body either to cut me off some think there is a personal devil, others laugh at of the Alps called Mount Simplon. This road was part of the eastern boundary of the Baltimore Con- as a member of the M. E. Church, from that church, found several professorships, and that, as fast as some believe it matters not to God whether we reign in France, and more than his thousand victothe state of their funds would warrant. Such pro- swear or pray, that he is not in the least affected ries or defeats will contribute to immortalize his cede, - in the northern the majority decide to rewith our conduct here, that we can neither honor name. It was completed in 1805 at the joint exgible. Now suppose said line, having passed the atories, that the members and societies of the M. two stations aforesaid, meets a station half of whose E. Church are, according to the plan, bound to abide members decide to secede, and half to remain.— by the rule of division, we concur with their decision. Shall the line, in such a case, proceed north or But if they mean that such are bound absolutely south of the station? Here, also, the record saith to abide by that rule, we must beg leave respectfully not. Again, suppose a border station south of the but entirely to dissent. The rule of division is in line, should, either by removals, accessions, or oth- utter contravention of the 5th restrictive regulation, erwise, change, the next year, its majority; that which declares that the General Conference "shall majority inclining to the M. E. Church, shall the shall not do away with the privileges of our memline be taken up and thrown over south of such bers of trial before the society, or a committee, and station? or is the line, once established, to remain of appeal." The rule objected to cuts off hunimmovable despite of whatever revolutions may dreds of thousands of those members without any transpire along the two borders? Doubtless it is form of trial, and is, therefore, a complete nullity, to be movable, for it is provided that the rule of and of no binding force whatever upon any memmajority shall apply only to societies bordering on ber of the M. E. Church, whether north or south. the line of division, and not to interior charges; The third interrogatory inquires whether Annection, by the majority.

the first resolution, to be practicable, and not chi- to do in establishing such a rule of division, and a

we submit to all thinking and candid men the in-ADOPTED AT THE LATE GENERAL CONFERENCE,
THE THIRD RESOLUTION OF WHICH IS NOW. THE THIRD RESOLUTION OF WHICH IS NOW boundary? Let the eye rest steadily, for a moment, upon some given border station. Let it be one of the stations of Baltimore city. The place of wor-ship is large and beautiful, and five hundred happy me bers, consisting of fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, are seated there in heavenly places, from Sabbath to Sabbath. At that altar many of But let us notice, briefly, the second interroga- them were converted, and there, for many a happy tory, and the Episcopal reply thereto. Let the year, were they wont to kneel to receive from holy eyes of all Methodist ministers be turned fairly to hands the consecrated symbols. That sacred scenery the very important point there brought to view .- is hallowed by full many a dear and loved association, Conferences agree to withdraw, then the plan of sep- in sprightly childhood's bloom; and a mother's smile aration adopted by the late General Conference, for- was there; and the voice of holy song, as it swept ces say nothing by their vote of concurrence or nonbids a Methodist E. minister, as such, from exercis- along those walls, mingled itself with their earliest ing his ministerial functions any where within the ter- and sweetest remembrances. Here and there once ritory of the southern secession. The ground, so far sat some levely relative or friend, far absent now, as the M. E. Church is concerned, is, as we have above or it may be away in heaven, and as he retired contended, wholly and for ever given up, and every from that sanctuary, he left each slip, and lattice

General Conference, in the event of separation, But alas! the boundary line, drawn by the Genhave forbidden Methodist Episcopal ministers from eral Conference of 1844, passes that way, and the exercising their ministry in the slaveholding States, hitherto happy society alluded to, is destined to and the Bishops, in their appointments of the become a border church. The time arrives when preachers, are to conduct themselves accordingly. they must determine, by vote, which side of them Of the absurdity of all this I have remarked suffi- the line shall pass. From that moment their peace ciently above; and now, though no prophet or pro- and prosperity are at an end. The apple of disphet's son, allow me to predict one or two results. cord falls amid that peaceful circle. By a slender I predict, then, that such a prohibition as above majority, that society, that venerable and beloved contemplated, will render the M. E. Church an sanctuary, that holy ground, all pass away from the object of ridicule with all the other churches of church with which they have ever abode in en-Christendom, and a laughing stock to the whole dearing communion. A large and respectable micivilized world. The anomaly will stand forth to nority, perhaps entirely the most valuable portion the gaze of mankind, of a church, heretofore among of the society, are, by a mere ballotting, voted away the most enterprising and aggressive in her policy, to another church; or, in default of acquiescence voluntarily yielding up a portion of that vineyard with the majority, are compelled to relinquish their which it was raised up to cultivate, and in whose altar and the beautiful house where they and their cultivation successful efforts were in operation. fathers have worshipped, and the scenery endeared I predict, secondly, that there exists a large and to their hearts by associations so pleasant and so af-

respectable class of Methodist ministers who will feel themselves degraded, dishonored and injured by such an act on the part of the General Conest alternative. A far more dreadful one remains, ference, and will not besitate on all occasions to and may be seized. The minority, may not yield, declare that act completely unmethodistical and un- at once, all their wonted privileges. Should the line constitutional, and therefore null and void and of of division, when once established, be not immovno binding force whatsoever, and that they have just able, who will say that the minority may not reas much liberty, and in honor too, to preach Christ main, and remain to commence the ungracious work and build up the M. E. Church in any part of this of electioneering for a majority that shall unite the land, as they have ever before enjoyed. I predict society once more to the ancient organization?that those ministers will not insist on this right in And when success shall have crowned their efforts. theory merely; they will demand it to be recog- what shall prevent a similar process, and a similar nized by the Bishops of the M. E. Church, and success, to the now defeated party? But what are some of them will ask to be sent as missionaries we picturing here? A church once peaceful and into the interdicted field, to gather souls for Christ happy, now divided and torn; a dismal scene of and societies for the M. E. Church. If the Bishops church politics introduced; a woful and general refuse their consent to such missions, and refuse array of hostility and jealousy presented; families on the ground of the slaveholding States being and firesides involved in strife; the pastor everclosed by the General Conference of 1844 against more unwelcome to an important portion of the the ministry of the M. E. Church, then I predict society; revivals forgotten; union and peace at an that there will be another secession, and one more end; the church dead, twice dead, plucked up by

whole history of Methodism all other causes of secession | I appeal to my fathers and brethren, if the above from the M. E. Church,-all of them combined,-are, be a picture overwrought. Is it not morally cerin the comparison, as the "small dust of the balance." tain that scenes similar to what I have faintly por-And I mistake if there be not, in the Methodist minis-trayed, are destined, under the plan of separation, try many a manly spirit that will never brook the to be witnessed, and that, too, not only in single prohibition attempted to be laid upon them by the places or cities merely, but from the Atlantic far unfortunate project of separation. I was about to over the continent, wherever that disastrous line that for the future we will greatly increase our who can, beyond contradiction or doubt, assure us write that there is something in an American mind shall pass. Alas! alas! the passage of that linethat "do as we may" all shall be well beyond the that instinctively rebels against every such process. if indeed it can ever pass-will be more destruc-3. Resolved, That the success or failure of our tomb. We say none. But God assures us it "shall One of our distinguished countrymen, travelling in tive than the course of the fiery serpent amid anliterary institutions depends in a great measure on be well with the righteous," but "woe to the wick- England, remarking that steeples were forbidden cient Israel's ranks. It will prove to be itself a there, by law, to be erected upon the churches of serpent, evermore shooting its deadly stings from dissenters, added indignantly, that were a similar ab- either side and along its entire and hideous length

yeomanry would proceed forthwith to steeple not only Pass now south from the immediate vicinity of the their churches but their barns besides. This means separating line; and it is not difficult to see that that you may not lightly venture to interfere with not in its neighborhood alone will its baneful influthe liberty of an American; especially may you not ence be felt. Hear this sentence; "Interior charwithout caution lay violent hands upon the free- ges shall, in all cases, be left to the care of that dom of an American gospel minister, who, in addi-church within whose territory they are situated.' tion to his native love of liberty, has received, as Write the pure English :- "Meth. E. Societies over he believes, a sacred commission to go and preach all the south, and not bordering on the line of division, an eternal day, till the light of eternity shall shine Christ wherever it may appear to him he may be are, whether they will or not, sundered, at a blow, from most successful and useful. Such a minister loves the M.E. Church." The matter on which we write his church and he loves his chief ministers, and is altogether too grave and momentous for ridicule, will follow with a glad mind and will their godly otherwise we should most certainly be tempted to mend all our young men preparing for college in safe path. Many a poor little insignificant being admonitions. But he loves Christ far better, and expatiate on what might be termed the unceremowill reject any and every incumbrance interfering nious omnipolence of the General Conference!with his gospel freedom and dignity. For myself, We should certainly be provoked to point all eyes I may never wish to go as a Methodist Episcopal to those venerable and solemn Bishops, seated along missionary to any slaveholding State to preach the that altar, one of them in the chair of the Confer gospel. But no man or body of men may forbid ence, calculy and without one solitary expression of my going. No General Conference may presume dissent, contemplating that Conference, as with one to establish a line, and forbid me, as a Methodist vast and mighty sweep, it severs from the main minister, to pass that line; if they do, I will pass it body one half of the M. E. Church. The General if I can. They may not undertake to erect a bar- Conference of 1844, with a few noble exceptions rier, shutting me out, in my official character, from of individuals-every one of the good Bishops there any portion of this dying world. If they do, I will present, by their silence consenting-travelled, if break down that barrier if I am able. An un- we mistake not, directly away from the record, and scriptural, unconstitutional and enormous power is deliberately perpetrated an act as purely unconstiattempted to be exercised over the ministry of the tutional as if the same Conference, in the same hour, M. E. Church; and all parties may be assured that had passed a vote whereby every one of the New the validity and strength of that famous plan will England Conferences would be expelled from the be immediately tested by a thousand challenges, Methodist connection. I feel sad in printing a and unless permitted to sink at once into the ob-statement like this. Were it of myself alone, as livion it deserves, it will prove a means of shaking an insignificant member of the General Conference, such an assertion would be cheap and easy. But But let us approach this extraordinary boundary to write thus of that wise and venerable body of cide their secession? In other words, shall the not thus legislate, whether I reside in Massachuline divide Conferences? The record appears to setts or in Alabama. They cannot thus legislate be silent on this question. But let us suppose that in respect to the society with which I stand conference, passing westerly between two stations, in or to hand me over, without any consent of mine,

seeming to imply that border stations and circuits nual Conferences have any thing to do with the shall always be governed, as to their church con- division rule, either to confirm, to alter, or to abrogate it; and the Bishops say no. And we say Now, allowing this boundary line, provided in that neither had the General Conference any thing

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merical-which, by the way, I seriously doubt- nullity, such as that rule is, needs no confirmation alteration or abrogation by the Annual Conferences. even if they possessed any such prerogative.

Will the reader now review the fourth interrog

atory and reply, and allow me-using a familiar

expression—to confess myself a little stumbled.— Did I not know that those two Bishops are among the best of men, and would be among the very last to shrink from their appropriate responsibili ties, I should almost suspect their reply to the fourth interrogatory to savor a little of the noncommittal. I grant that in reference to separation, an Annual Conference, in voting on the third resolution, would only say that the south may separate, in reference to the division line the Annual Conferencurrence? Now the third resolution is as much a part of the plan of separation as is the first, which fixes the line of division. And it is not a true doctrine that an Annual Conference, in acting upon the third resolution, acts upon it as a solitary and abstract thing. It should be clearly understood that any Annual Conference, or any member thereof, voting a concurrence with the said third resolution, of the plan of separation, votes that the funds of the church may be appropriated to the separatists, the separation taking place according to the plan adopted by the General Conference; in other words, recognizing that most objectionable division line, which is so justly the subject of animadversion. The state of the case appears to be this; a separation is in contemplation under certain regulations, the division line being one of those regulations. The Annual Conferences are invited, in the event of said separation taking place, to concur with the General Conference in opening a way whereby those separating may have their proportion of the church funds. The Annual Conferences concurring in opening the way for the division of the funds, do their part in handing over the funds to those separating according to the regulations made and provided by the General Conference. But as an humble individual, I cannot vote in Annual Conference that the way be opened for the south, if they separate according to the General Conference plan, to have their proportion of the funds of the M. E. Church, and I thank God that my eyes were sufficiently opened to prevent me from such a step, and to enable me, before niv Conference, to withdraw, so far as I could, from participation in that whole unfortunate procedure: and had I, at the General Conference, possessed the clear-sightedness of Sandford, Griffiths, Cartwright, Bond, Webber, Nickerson, and others, and acted in the matter as did those noble spirits, it now appears to me that the remembrance thereof would refresh me to the day of n y death. Happy for me, if in my case, from bitterness and repentance, caution and wisdom may germinate.

Here, however, appears to be the place to state, which I do, distinctly and unequivocally, that I object not to a pro rata division of the funds of the church in the event of any important secession in the south. The third resolution of the plan of separation, asking the concurrence of the Annual Conferences, is not, that I am aware, of itself very objectionable. It is its connection which damns it, and will, I trust, overthrow it. It is part and parcel of what I must consider an unconstitutional and outrageous procedure. It is one of the blocks entering into a hideous and unsightly edifice .-It is a link in a hateful chain with which it is designed to tie up my church and prevent her from going forth to universal victory. It is made to enter into the composition of a fatal knife with which it is proposed to clip the wings of Methodsm, and prevent her from flying, like the Apoca lyptic Angel, with the everlasting gospel to preach to every nation and kindred and tongue and people.

After the protracted remarks already made, I nust forbear enlarging upon the reply of Bishops Hedding and Janes, to the fifth and last interrogatory of my excellent friend, brother Porter. I will only say that I am astonished at that reply, and beg leave to dissent from it entirely. I am certain that in the respect most important of all, to wit, the boundary line, provided in the late official plan, and the prohibition in reference to crossing that line,-in these respects, I say, the difference in the two cases is infinite. Let any one who doubts onsult the history of the General Conference of 1828, Bangs's History of the M. E. Church, vol. 3. p. 388 seq.,] and his doubts, I think, will be removed.

Men of God! Successors of Wesley! Guardians of the Methodist Episcopal Church! retire, I beseech, from any fellowship with that whole official plan of separation. Give it no countenance by any oncurrence of yours with one of all of its items. That plan shall perish. It is an abortion; born, I believe, in confusion; unknown to Methodism and the Bible: without breath; without comeliness or beauty, doomed to everlasting silence, or only to be named on the page of history as one of the melancholy offspring of human frailty.

In conclusion, let me write, in a few words, what aught to have been, and then what ought to be.

When the southern declaration, signed by fifv-two names from thirteen Annual Conferences was, on the 5th day of June last, presented to the General Conference, it should have been suffered there to lie still for ever. The committee of nine ought never to have existed, and no reference of the document aforesaid should ever have been made. The appointment of that committee was an error, their report was a dreadful error, the adoption of that report port by the General Conference was the crowning error of all. No action, no conversation, no whispering even should have been indulged, for a moment, by that General Conference in reference to a separation from the M. E. Church. They had no authority for any such deliberations, And now, as matters are, what ought to be? There

ought to be no concurrence on the part of the Annual Conferences with any part or item of the plan of separation. Methodist ministers north and south, and Methodist Bishops, in case there is a separation, should pay no regard whatever to any boundary line, whether real or imaginary. The Methodist E. Church and the Bishops thereof, I think, should march straight forward in the great work of spreading Scriptural holiness over ALL these lands, and converting to Christ rich and poor, bond and free. So should it be during all these four coming years. Meanwhile, should it happen that there be a secession such as some anticipate, let the General Conference of 1848 adopt, if they please, such measures for any division of the church funds as constitutionally and righteously it may and ought to do. I am done. While I have endeavored to write as

Methodist minister and as a man. I have no hope that the views I have advanced will find universal sympathy. Many in the south, and in the north, too, should they take the trouble to read this dissertation, will condemn its doctrines, while the author will be set down as rash and injudicious, not to say impertinent, immodest and ignorant. Be it so. I calmly hand over my cause to the scrutiny

of time, and have few fears for the result. No reply is promised to whatever strictures this paper may encounter. "I am doing a great work," and have no fondness for the pen of controversy. C. ADAMS.

He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can be love God whom he bath not seen? THE POPE'S BULL. No. IV.

To the Editor of Zion's Herald : Romanists usually do no more than bring their wholesale charges of corruption against the English Bible, without specifying where the corrupted text may

be found. When they shall be able to do this, the will be entitled to something like consistency, and deserve a fair consideration: until this is done, their vain assertions will pass in the minds of sensible men for no more than their real value; and they must not censure us, if we treat them as the "baseless fabric of vision," better suited to the somnific imaginings of dormant minds than the careful scrutiny of clear investigation. We object to their Bibles, and give the reasons upon which such objections are founded; let them do likewise. But the charge of corruption upon the Protestant Bi-

ble is not the most important feature of the papal bull It contains a condemnation of Bible societies, and a prohibition against the use of the Sacred Scriptures the natural tongue. It says, after condemning Bible societies and the Christian League, "Moreover, we confirm and renew the decree recited above, delivered in former times by apostolic authority, against the publication, distribution, reading and possession of books of the Holy Scriptures translated into the vulgar tongue." This is in keeping with the decision of the Council of Trent, which says: "Since it is manifest from experience that, if the Holy Bible be every where allowed in the common tongue, there will, on account of the rashness of men, more evil than good arise, it is in this particular-in hac parte-referred to the judg ment of the bishop or inquisitor, who may, by the advice of the minister or confessor, permit the reading of the Bible, translated into the vulgar tongue by Cathe lic authors, to those whose faith and piety they consid er will not be diminished, but increased by such reading; and this permission they must have in writing. But if any one shall presume to have or read it, without such permit, he shall not receive absolution of sins, unless his Bible be previously restored to the Or-

From the above, we are fully authorized in affirming that the Romish church is opposed to the general dis-tribution and reading of the Sacred Scriptures. The restrictions imposed amount, practically, well nigh to

Nor are any permitted to read the Scriptures and form their own opinions of their meaning, "contrary to that which hath been held and is still held by holy mother church, whose right it is to judge concerning the true sense and interpretation of the Sacred Scrip-tures."-Council of Trent: decree concerning the edition and use of the sacred books. We are willing here to allow, for argument's sake, that the Romish church instituted these restrictions from a laudable zeal to preserve unity of faith and to prevent schisms. But in so doing we affirm she has transcended her legitimate authority and usurpingly laid her hand upon the dearest and most sacred of all human rights-freedom of thought. Man is regarded in the Scriptures as a free moral agent, and as such is called upon to choose whom he will serve, to cease to do evil and learn to do well, to work out his own salvation, to search the Scriptures, because in them is to be found eternal life; and as such a moral agent he is taught that he must give account of himself to God. No one can redeem his brother, or give to God a ransom for him.

Being individually responsible to his Maker, he is bound, in every possible manner, personally to make use of all the means within his reach, to prepare himself for the retributions of eternity; and no man has a right to interfere with his pursuit to obtain everlasting happiness. That he might not be left without a sufficient guide, Heaven has, in His unbounded goodness, revealed to him His will in a manner adapted to the capacity of every intelligent human being; and He requires of every such being that he avail himself of this means placed within his reach, and if he neglect to do so, he does it at the peril of his undying soul. God treats his rational creatures according to the digof their immortal nature. He gives them his Word and leaves them to understand it according to the intellectual capacity with which he has endowed them, holding them accountable for the proper exercise of their intelligence. But the church of Rome not content with this natural and inviolable condition of things, attempts to restrain the free exercise of thought, and thus to contravene the purposes of the Di-

The very fact, then, of man's personal accountability, proves that he should be left unrestrained by any prohibitory command in the exercise of those moral and intellectual faculties for the just exercise of which he must render an account to his Judge at the last day .-Take away this freedom, and he immediately ceases to ible being; but, since no one can destroy the accountability of another, so neither can be lawfully take away his right to think and act for himself in hose religious matters pertaining to his accounta-

But let us consider some of the objections which are urged by Romanists in justification of their withholding the Bible from the people.

1. They say that some wrest the Scriptures to their own destruction. This lamentable fact we are not disposed to deny; but it is not an objection sufficient to justify the withholding the word of life from those who would make a better use of it. The preaching of the cross was perverted by some

and thus became to them the savor of death unto death : but the apostles still continued preaching Christ cru-Some turned the grace of God into lasciviousness.

and now do so; nevertheless this grace is still given

Our food is sometimes employed for purposes of pluttony, yet the promise remains that seed time and harvest shall not cease, and all continue to enjoy the bounties of a kind providence.

So the human intellect may be perverted and made the instrument of oppression, anarchy and misrule, yet for all this God does not withhold from us the use of our mental powers.

The same liability to perversion exists in regard to all our other possessions and enjoyments; and they are to a greater or less extent thus perverted; but no one thinks of depriving the many of the use of their goods, because the few make a wrong application of

This method of correcting the evil was neither taught by the prophets, apostles, nor Christ; nor was it practised by the early Fathers. By them a man was considered a heretic when he gave up his Bible.

2. It is said that an unrestrained use of Scripture produces heresy.

Mr. Hughes says, "The Protestant rule of faith has given rise to all the heresies that exist;" and as early as the period of the Reformation the Bible was said to be a "shop of heretics." These are serious charge to bring against that blessed book which God in infin ite goodness has given us as an unerring directory to neaven. No earthly considerations could induce me to entertain so libellous a sentiment against and benevolence of the great Jehovah. Mr. Hughes must certainly mean the Bible, when he speaks of the Protestant rule of faith, for he must know that this is the only rule of faith acknowledged by Protestants. and not, as is sometimes ignorantly asserted, the Bible as privately interpreted. The simple Bible as it came n Heaven, untarnished by the traditions of the Fathers and the learned glosses of the moderns, is our only, sufficient, and perfect rule of faith. Comments aid in studying the rule, but they form no part of details. The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul; the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.-Ps. xix. 7. What is perfect requires not the aid

of man's erring judgment to make it more so. That heresy has resulted from a wrong interpretation of the Scriptures, we will not deny; but this not the legitimate result of a proper study of the Bible. It proceeds from a disposition to wrest the true sense, so as to suit better the preconceived notions of Thy words, says the Psalmist, have I hid in my heart, that I might not sin against thee .- exix. path.-v. 105. Now if the law of God is so perfect as to lead to the conversion of the soul, so sure as to make wise the simple, his word, when hid in the heart, so opposed to sin as to prevent its commission, so clear as to be a lamp to the feet and a light to the path of the Christian, what more does he absolutely need to constitute his rule of faith and practice? Nothing. It is impossible that such a guide should lead to heresy. Moreover, heresies do not usually originate with common people. To this agree the best Roman Catholic writers, such as Du Pin and Cardinal Bellarmine. The former says, according to Elliott, " If there be obscure and difficult passages in the Bible, it is not generally the simple who abuse them, but the proud and rned who make a bad use of them. For in truth, it is not the ignorant and simple who have formed heresics, in perverting the word of God. They who do so are shops and priests, learned and enlightened And he adds, "The simple have generally found there nothing but what is edifying and instruc-This is noble, and speaks the language of Protestants, but unlike the doctrine of Trent, the bull, and Mr. Hughes, which we have already quoted. And Bellarmine says, "Heresies originate with men of rank, rather than with the common people. Certainly heresiarchs have been almost all either bishops or

presbyters." These are historical facts, and the conclusion at which we arrive is, that if the Bible gives shall continue their efforts to carry on the school, and rise to heresy, it should be withheld from the cler-shall appoint an agent to collect funds for the relief gy, with whom heresies arise, rather than the comof the Institution, we will cordially co-operate with
mon people, who generally find nothing in it but
what is edifying and instructive. But the general
practice of the Church of Rome is the opposite of
above mentioned purpose, we recommend that the agent Scriptures is not a source of error to the common institution from all its embarrassment. Indeed, we have abundant reason to suppose that if the laity had, from the apostolic ages, been abundantly supplied with the writings of the Old and New Testaments, heresy would have never, to a very great extent, infected the church, and the painful necessity of protesting against her corruptions would have been averted. More anon.

HERALD AND JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1844.

MAINE CONFERENCE.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21. Conference opened at two o'clock with the usual religious services, by Wm. H. Pillsbury.

On motion, Voted that M. R. Hopkins be to the committee on memoirs, in place of B. F. Tefft, K. Colby, A. R. Lunt. excused at his own request.

As the Report on Odd Fellowship was under consideration at the close of the morning session, Conference proceeded to the consideration of that report, and after a protracted discussion the resolution of the report was under consideration substituted by the form of action adopted by the Conference in reference to Masonry and auti-Masonry, in 1829, involving a mutual agreement to refrain from agitating the subject pro or con; and while this was under consideration it was at length laid on the table for future consider-

The President of the Conference introduced the resolutions of the General Conference relative to the dent and Secretaries. separation of the church in the south from that in the north, and after brief consideration of them, or more particularly the one contemplating an alteration in one of the Restrictive Rules, it was resolved to postpone the whole subject till the next session of this

after some further remarks by different brethren, the President. following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. Resolved, That we consider ourselves bound as ministers of the Gospel of Christ, to avoid all such questions and measures for or against Odd Fellowship as produce excitements and stir up strife among our

2. Resolved, That we will not attend or encourage eetings of Odd Fellows of any kind, and we affec- Portland District .- D. Copeland, P. E. tionately invite all our ministers and members to do

3. Resolved, That this Conference will consider any of its members who disregard these resolutions as offending against the authority of the Conference.

The remainder of the report of the Committee on Odd Fellowship was then indefinitely postponed-after which the place of the session of the next Conference was fixed at Portland, and the time was announced by the Bishop to be the fifteenth of July, 1845.

Took up the case of Benjamin Freeman, who had applied to this Conference for admission on trial and he was admitted. Conference closed with the bene-

THURSDAY, Aug. 22. Conference opened with the usual religious services

by I. Lord. The nominating committee reported the following persons, from whom Trustees for the Newbury Biblical Institute may be selected :- M. Hill, S. Allen, D.

Copeland, G. Webber, J. Hobart. Adopted. Took up the case of B. F. Hilton, and after a full and careful investigation of the evidence in the case, nd after listening to the pleadings on both sides, on motion it was voted that he be expelled from the church. The reporter does not regard the details of this case of sufficient public interest to report them.

The President of the Conference introduced a resolution from the New York Conference, in favor of the restoration of Mr. Wesley's rule on total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, to our Discipline. Conference unanimously concurred in that resolution. The committee on slavery presented the following REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of slavery, report the following resolutions, which

vere almost unanimously adopted 1. Resolved, That we are, in the language of our most excellent Discipline, "as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery," and are determined to use all Christian and constitutional measures to get

rid of the same. 2. Resolved, That we concur in the doings of the ate General Conference in the case of F. A. Harding, of the Baltimore Conference, in the virtual suson of Bishop Andrew from the exercise of his piscopal functions, and in rescinding the resolution gainst the testimony of colored persons in church trials, and rejoice to know that the M. E. Church, in the acts of the said Conference in these cases, stands out before the Christian world worthy of her Christian

and anti-slavery ancestry. 3. Resolved, That we consider it a cause of most fervent gratitude to Almighty God, that by the inter position of his providence, whatever may have been our former differences of feeling and sentiment, that we are now united in our opposition to slavery, and pray that that union may be one and inseparable until slavery in our church and nation shall be numbered with the things which were, but are not,

4. Resolved, That whatever may be said by the South to the contrary notwithstanding, in their conventional assemblies, that we consider the doings of the majority of the General Conference in the cases to, righteous, not tyrannical, and the proscrip tion of Bishops Hedding, Waugh and Morris in said

assemblies highly reprehensible.
5. Resolved, That whatever may be the unhallowed spirit manifested by some of our southern brethren against the doings of the northern portion of the church, that we still hope and ardently pray that under serious consideration of this great evil, they will join with us in efforts for its extirpation.

Conference called for statistics. The name of each circuit and station being called over in order, the members in society were received and other statistical

The Committee on Sabbath Schools presented a report, which was adopted.

The committee on Church Records presented a report, and while it was under consideration Conference adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Conference opened in the usual way, by D. F. Quinby. After a brief consideration of the report of Thy word is a lamp to my feet, and a light to my the committee on Church Records, which was under examination at the close of the morning session, it was adopted. The Committee on Memoirs presented their report, which contained a brief account of the life and death of Martin Ward and L. S. Stockman, who had gone to their reward during the past year .-Adopted.

After several reports, not of public interest, were disposed of, the following resolution on temperance was adopted.

Resolved, That we will continue to interest ourelves in the subject of temperance, in our charges, by preaching upon the subject and using all other measures consistent with the gospel of Christ for the

The committee to whom was referred the tender of the trust of the trustees of Maine Wesleyan Seminary, reported that we do not accept of said trust. Adopted. The following resolutions in favor of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary were presented and adopted.

Whereas, this Conference has declined the tender of trust from the Trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, therefore.

this, notwithstanding the faithful testimony of some delay the collection of the subscriptions he may obtain of her best men to the fact that the reading of the until a sufficient amount be subscribed to relieve the

Conference closed with the benediction.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23. Conference opened at 8 o'clock with the usual reigious services by D. B. Randall.

On motion, Voted that the agent of the Portland Book Depository, G. Webber, be clothed with plenary owers to close up that concern.

On motion voted that the Bishop be requested to appoint a committee to examine candidates for the ninistry in this Conference. On motion voted that October be the month desig-

nated by this Conference, during which we will make special efforts for the missionary cause.

Took up the cases of those recommended for admission on trial as probationers in this Conference, and the following persons being duly recommended were received. Wm. Summersides, Joseph Colby, E.

The following persons, being duly recommended, vere readmitted to membership in this Conference. J. W. Atkins, J. W. True, James Thurston, Jr. On motion, voted that J. W. Atkins' letter, in which

he unqualifiedly renounces Millerism, be published, The following vote of thanks was unanimously adopted by the Conference. Resolved, That we hereby tender our cordial and hearty acknowledgements to the families in this city

tertained us during the protracted session of this Conference. A similar vote of thanks was tendered to the Presi-

and vicinity which have so kindly and generously en-

After reading the journal and religious services by E. Streeter, the Bishop addressed the Conference in a feeling, interesting, and appropriate manner, and after reading out the appointments of the members of the conference to the various fields of labor throughout the State, the business of this protracted and laborious Took up the resolution on Odd Fellowship, and session closed by the benediction, pronounced by the

Bangor, Aug. 23, 1844.

OF THE MAINE CONFERENCE. Those places included in brackets constitute one Quarterly

Portland-G. Webber, H. M. Blake. Cumberland—J. Hawkes. North Yarmouth—O. H. Jasper. Cape Elizabeth—E. K. Colby. Scarborough-J. L. Frazier. Suco-G. F. Cox. Biddeford-To be supplied. Kennebunk-John Clough.

Kennebunk Port-To be supplied. . Hewive-Abiel Foster. Saccarappa—E. Shaw. Gorham—Wm. Summersides. (Buxton-J. Harriman. Alfred-H. M. Eaton.

Luman-Silas M. Emerson Hollis-To be supplied. York—J. W. Atkins, Cape Neddick and Scotland—To be supplied.

Kittery-S. S. Cummings. (Elliott-Francis Massuere. South Berwick-James Cushing. Berwick-Moses Palmer.

Newfield--O. Huse. West Newfield-C. C. Covel. Cornish-P. C. Richmond. Porter - J. McMillan. Hiram-Oren Bent, Denmark-A. R. Lunt,

Fryeburg -- A. J. Webster. Bartlett—J. Colby.
Brownfield—To be supplied. Gray-J. Thurston. Cumberland Plains - J. S. Rice.

S Poland—T. Greenhalgh. Minot—T. M. Chase. Raymond - Cyrus Phenix. Otisfield - J. Milliken.

(Harrison-W. D. Jones. Durham-I. Lord, B. Freeman. READFIELD DISTRICT .- E. Robinson, P. E.

Hallowell-Caleb Fuller. 5 Readfield-C. Mugford. Kent's Hill-J. W. True Winthrop-A. F. Barnard. Wayne-D. F. Quinby. Fayette - B. Foster. Monmouth-J. Higgins.

Lisbon-N. Hobart. (Vienna-P. Burgess. New Sharon-A. Church. (Mercer and Norridgewock-J. Downing.

Farmington-L. P. French. Phillips-C. C. Mason. Wilton and Temple-John Allen, Jason Keith.

Livermore-E. H. Gammon. South Paris-J. Thwing.

Worth Paris -J. Lull. Norway-W. H. Foster. Waterford-R. Stinchfield. Lovell-D. Perry, Sup.

S Bethet -- D. Waterhouse. Megallanay Mission-D. Staples. Rumford-J. Fairbanks. Peru and Hartford-S. B. Chase.

GARDINER DISTRICT .- W. F. Farrington, P. E. Gardiner - N. D. George. South Gardiner-J. Cumner, Sup. S East Hallowell and West Pittston-D. B. Randall.

Windsor-M. Donnell. Washington-B. Jones. Waldoborough - D. Clark.

Bristol-S. Bray. Newcastle and Nobleborough-N. Webb, B. B. Byrne.

Boothbay-D. P. Thompson. Pittston-D. Hutchinson. Wiscasset-D. Fuller-Woodwich and Westport-J. G. Pingree. Georgelown-M. Wight. Bath and Phippsburg-C. W. Morse, E. Streeter. Brunswick -- C. Stone.

Soudoinham-F. Yates. Richmond .- G. D. Strout. Augusta District-A. Sanderson, P. E. Augusta-A. Moore.

(Fairfield and Sidney-H. W. Latham, one to be supplied. (Waterville Mission-S. Allen. (E. Vassalhorough and China-G. Pratt, R. J.

Ayer, sup.
S. Vassalborough—J. Young. Skowhegan -C. Scammon. Industry-Zebulon Manter, two to be supplied. Solon-H. Nickerson Bingham-J. M. Hutchinson. Anson -C. H. A. Johnson.

New Portland-J. Gerry. Parkman and Guilford-B. F. Sprague. Sangerville-S. Ambrose. Atkinson and Lubec - C. D. Pillsbury. Brownville-C. C. Whitney. (Palmura-F. A. Soule. Corinna and Stetson-J. Benson.

Harmony-To be supplied. 5 Corinth-N. Thompson.

Unity—I. T. Thurston. Montville—J. Walsh. Winslow-S. W. Pearse.

BANGOR DISTRICT-J. H. Jenne, P. E. Bangor-J. Hobart. Hampden-W. H. Pilsbury. Orrington-C. Baker, E. F. Blake. W. Hampden-E. Brackett. Frankfort-C. H. Titus. Carmel—R. Day. Dixmont—M. P. Webster. (Thorndike-R. R. Richards. Prospect and Monroe-P. Higgins. W. Prospect - A. Hatch.

Belfast-J. Atwell. Searsmont and Lincolnville-One to be supplied, E. M. Fowler.

Scanden-P. Jaques. E. Thomaston-J. C. Perry. Thomaston-To be supplied. Friendship-I. W. Moore. Vinalhaven-To be supplied. Brewer-S. H. Beale. Gorono-C. Munger. Old Town-W. Mc Donald.

Howland-C. B. Dunn. Lincoln-B. Bryant. Houlton-N. E. Rumery. Aroostook Mission-To be supplied. BUCKSPORT DISTRICT-E. B. Fletcher, P. E.

Bucksport—C. F. Allen. North Bucksport—H. V. Degen. Orland—To be supplied. North Penobscot - D. Higgins. Penobscot-A. Green. Castine - A. P. Hillman.

Brooksville-M. R. Clough. Deer Isle -C. Andrews. Sedgwick and Swans' Island-N. A. Soule. Surrey- A. P. Battey. Bluehill-H. Chase. Trenton-S. B. Brackett.

Mount Desert-To be supplied. Eden - To be supplied. Sullivan-To be supplied. Steuben-H. C. Tilton. Cherryfield—E. A. Helmershausen, Columbia—F. A. Crafts,

Harrington-J. W. Dow. Machins-To be supplied E. Machins D. Chase. Wesley-To be supplied. .Alexander-To be supplied. Weston-B. Lufkin. Calais-C. L. Browning.

Robbinston - R. G. Eaton. Charlotte-- A. Kendall. Dennysville-J. Weston. Eastport-W. H. Crawford.

Lubec-J. Rice.
W. Lubec-E. H. Whitney. H. K. W. Perkins, Missionary to Oregon. T. Hill, without an appointment. B. F. Tefft, transferred to Indiana Conference.

. PEACE.

G. Child, transferred to Black River Conference.

SCENES AFTER BATTLE. War is not the holiday thing we see now and then on our peaceful parade ground. We must look for the battle of Soldin.

Cost others two on a horse with by the stirrups, and others by the horses' tails.

for the Prussian army, I ventured to the place where his absolute refusal to suffer the manuscripts, with the cannonading was. After walking some way a which he had been intrusted, to be examined according Cossack's horse came running full speed towards me. to the will of the testator. The effrontery and injustice I mounted him; and, on my way for seven miles and a of the man utterly confounded those with whom he had half on this side the field of battle, I found the dead entered into the former engagements. and the wounded, lying on the ground, sadly cut in "It needs must be, considering what human nature is, pieces. The further I advanced, the more these poor that offences should come. Every religious society, creatures lay heaped one upon another.

as soon as they saw me, cried out, 'Dear Sir, water! advisers were of this description. He had listened to WATER! WATER!' Righteous God! what a sight! them, and departed from simplicity and rectitude .-Men, women and children, Russians and Prussians, They now embarked with him in the design to which carriages and horses, oxen, chests and baggage, all lying one upon another, to the height of a man! Seven Committee to advise, support and defend Dr. Whitevillages around were in flames, and the inhabitants head.' A party was thus formed, which troubled and either massacred or thrown into the fire!

"The poor wounded,"-what a horrid exhibition of plain two miles and a half long, and wholly covered with dead and wounded : there was not even room enough to set my foot without treading on some of them! Sev-

two men, and appeared like hills to the even ground! "I could hardly recover myself from the fright occasioned by the great and miserable outcry of the wounded. A noble Prussian officer, who had lost both his legs, cried out to me, 'Sir, you are a priest, and preach mercy; pray show me some compassion

Here is war; and can the disciples of the Prince of peace sanction such a mode of settling disputes between rational, civilized, Christian men-between nawhat is there which the Gospel can approve, or on which a God of peace and love can look with complacency? Yet such things are inseparable from war; a part of its legitimate, designed, inevitable results.

RELIGIOUS CHARITY IN ENGLAND.

stated at their recent anniversaries:

British and Foreign Bible Society. Tractarian Bible Society. Naval and Military Bible Society. Church Missionary Society. 104,323 London Missionary Society. 81.812 Wesleyan Missionary Society. 110.620 Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 74,563 Colonial Church Society. London City Mission. London Hibernian Society. 38.402 London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. Home and Colonial Infant School Society. Pastoral Aid Society. 21.828 Irish Society. 4.107 Sunday School Union. British and Foreign School Society. Operative Jewish Converts Institution.

British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

Prayer Book and Homily Society.

Religious Tract Society.

Protestant Association.

Reformation Society.

Foreign Aid Society.

Home Missionary Society.

Methodists of England, and from its obvious defects been allowed by the world to fall into almost utter oblivion, so that the present publisher says that his own copy was the only one known to be in existence, with a single exception." Our opponents have published this book because of its misrepresentations of Wesley and his proceedings. We need only copy Mr. Moore's account of Whitehead to satisfy the public of the doubtful authenticity of his work. Moore, it will be recollected, was requested by the English Conference to write a memoir of Wesley, as a substitute for Whitehead's. "Mr. Wesley had devised by will all his manuscripts to 'Thomas Coke, Dr. Whitehead and Henry Moore, to be burnt or published, as they should see good.'-

WHITEHEAD'S LIFE OF WESLEY.

issued their long promised edition of this work-a pro-

duction which has been discredited by the Wesleyan

Our neighbors of the Olive Branch office have at last

ica, and Mr. Moore was fully engaged as an itinerant. Dr. Whitehead resided in London, and was at that time a local preacher, acting under the direction of Mr. J. Rogers, the superintendent of the circuit. " Dr. Whitehead had been an itinerant preacher for some years. He then married and settled in business at Bristol. From thence he removed to Wandsworth, in the vicinity of Lo do i, and opened a school. He there became acquainted with the late Dr. Lettsom, two of whose sons were his pupils. Under the doctor's direction, he studied physic, and by his recommendation he obtained from the late Mr. Barclay, an eminent Quaker, the appointment of guardian to his

At the period of his decease, Dr. Coke was in Amer-

son, who was pursuing his studies at Leyden in Holland. Mr. Whitehead himself at the same time completed his own studies in that university, and returned to England with the diploma of Doctor of Medicine. He had, some time before, joined the society of Quakers; and, by their influence chiefly, he obtained the situation of physician to the London Dispensary .--After a few years, he again joined the Methodist society, and was received by Mr. Wesley with his usual

kinndess.

"The rumor of the intended publication of Mr. Hampson's memoirs, decided Mr. Wesley's friends to publish a life of him, for the benefit of that charity to which he had bequeathed all his literary property. At a meeting held by the preachers for the purpose of giving effect to this determination, at which Mr. Weslev's executors and other friends were present, it was proposed by Mr. Rogers, that Dr. Whitehead should compile a Life of Mr. Wesley, from his published iournals, and other documents in print and manuscript, for which he should receive one hundred guineas, as a remuneration for his trouble and loss of time. To this proposal, Dr. Whitehead cheerfully acceded, and it was unanimously adopted as the resolution of the meeting. The manuscripts were also deposited with him, under an express stipulation that they should be examined according to the will of the testator, previously to I. McMahan, transferred to Genesee Conference, any of them being published. At the following Conference this agreement was confirmed in every particular, and Dr. Whitehead was appointed a member of the book committee in London. "He had now an opportunity of proving the sincerity

of his attachment to his old friends, and to the cause which, with various changes, he had first and last esthe reality elsewhere; and, if you would conceive what poused. This opportunity he lost. His reputed friends it really is, take an account like the following, written considered his engagement respecting the life of Mr. by a clergyman on the spot, of scenes witnessed after Wesley, as the effect of weakness: and he was told, 'that he ought not to regard it; that the work would produce a great sum of money; that he might realize "At one o'clock," says he, "the cannonading two thousand pounds by it; and that, to be thus curceased; and I went on foot to Soldin, in order to learn ployed for so small a sum as one hundred, would be an to whose advantage the battle had turned out. To- act of injustice to himself and his family. The doctor our humble self as well as other northern journals.wards evening, seven hundred of the Russian fugitives unhappily listened to this advice, and fell into the came to Soldin, a pitiful sight indeed; some holding temptation. To the astonishment of those who were tations, but we deem it unnecessary to reply to them. up their hands, cursing and swearing; others praying, immediately concerned in the affair, he declared, "that and praising the King of Prussia; without hats, withtheir heads and arms tied up; some dragging along own; and that, if it should be printed at the office of the Conference, he would have half of the clear profits." "When the battle was decided, and victory shouted But that which constituted his indelible dishonor, was

however pure in its origin, has had, after some time, "That scene I shall never forget. The Cossacks, its offended and prejudiced members. The doctor's divided the society in London for a considerable time: and many were hurt by the contention. The preachthe war spirit-" were still firing at one another in the ers and those who supported them in their just and be greatest exasperation!" The field of battle was a nevolent views, labored to bring the doctor to a better mind; but their efforts were in vain. Nothing but a suit in chancery would do, and this could not be safely undertaken, without the consent of the Conference,eral brooks were so filled up with Russians, that I No course therefore seemed to remain, except that of do affirm it, they lay heaped one upon another as high as publishing a Life of Mr. Wesley, to be compiled by the two remaining trustees of his manuscripts. This was accordingly performed, without the smallest personal emolument to them, and with a success which was beyond their most sanguine expectations.

" Nothing was introduced into that Life to give ever

a hint of the unhappy dispute which had arisen. It was not expected, however, that Dr. Whitehead would follow this pacific example. His character had been awfully compromised; and, under a feeling of the tions any more than between individuals? In all this, ing the preachers in the memoirs which he gave to the need of self-defence, he lost no opportunity of defamworld. Although a known Dissenter in principle, he assumed the language and sentiments of a High-Church-man, and labored in that way to exalt the character of Mr. Charles Wesley, at the expense of his brother, and of the itinerant preachers. He is particularly sarcastic and bitter in treating of Mr. Wesley's giving a regular ministry, by ordination with imposi-The London Catholic Magazine for June gives the tion of hands, to the societies in America after their following schedule of the receipts of the principal re- political independency had been acknowledged by the ligious benevolent Societies during the past year, as mother country. Among gamblers, it is said, the loser is considered as having a privilege to rail: the doctor had a feeling somewhat similar to this, added to the party spirit by which he was influenced. He had 2,423 been much pleased with Mr. Wesley's exercise of that power in his societies; and had applied to him, through the compiler of the present work, requesting to receive ordination from his hands, and to be appointed a superintendent. He engaged, in that case, to relinquish the dispensary and his medical practice, and to come 3,077 out into the work of the ministry as at the beginning. As I felt an ardent wish to serve my friend in what I esteemed to be his best interests, I accordingly informed Mr. Wesley of the doctor's request, adding my own to it. Mr. Wesley replied to every part of my letter except that which concerned the doctor; on this point not a word was written. Hoping, with the doctor, that the omission was to be attributed to forgetfulness, I wrote again, and strongly repeated the former request. The answer was as before,-a total silence 192 on that point. The doctor's disappointment was ex-1,971 treme. I believe, at that time, he sincerely desired to 51.989 resume what he considered to be the call of God, given in his best days; but he would not undertake the work 2.138 again without ordination. Mr. Wesley leved the man; 41.08 but he knew his versatility, and would not trust him 7,337 again with so important an office.

£685.754 these transactions, the publication of which I hope

"I have now laying before me a minute account of all

will never be required. It is needful, however, the should state thus much respecting the doctor, as I st be obliged to animadvert on many parts of the moirs which he has published. His book is still tant, and should be answered, though he himself is longer accountable to man."

A VEXATION .- After most of our papers for Ms. subscribers were mailed last week, we received the Tuesday's mail the Bangor Whig and Courier Friday and Saturday, containing the proceedings of two last days of the session of the Conference, and a appointments. There must have been a renista on the part of our friends at the Conference, or a grasluggishness in the movements of Uncle Sam's to or we should have been able to furnish these process ings in our last. As we before stated, we had make arrangements for a prompt report, which were defeated by circumstances not under our control.

REV. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., of Princeton C. ege, has declined the invitation from Bowdoin street Church, this city, and has accepted a call from the Duane street Church, New York.

The wife of Manuel Alves, of Madeira, after long imprisonment, has been condemned to suffer death on the scaffold, by the Romish authorities of that island, for the crime of saying that the host bread, and that the Holy Scriptures forbid the wa ship of images. She is the mother of seven children the youngest at the breast. The Town Council Edinburgh have laid the facts before the British Go ernment, and received the assurances of Lord Ab deen that the government will interfere to arrest act of religious tyranny.

GENERAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS .- The Ma Conference refused to concur in the alteration of restrictive rule on the book concern, but postponed;

Kennebunk camp-meeting is to commence Tax day, instead of Monday.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS .- "The bishops." Bishop Hopkins, "in theory, are indeed the governors the church. In practical effect, however, on the min of the majority, the editorial chair stands far about

The last Christian Advocate and Journal contains more than eight columns of matter relating to the o vision of the church. A counter current is beginning to appear, now that the violent ruen of the south are getting through their agitations. We gave specimen last week, and shall give from time to time such doc ments as may be desirable to our readers, guardin meanwhile against a superabundance of such matter

A Dr. Lees lately declared in a public meeting a Leeds that there were fifteen millions of tetotallers throughout the world.

We have not been able in some instances to ascertain the Post Office Address of the preachers since they received their new appointments, and consequently have not sent them the Herald. If those who do not receive the Herald will inform us where they wish their papers sent, we will forward immediately.

we find our southern papers abounding in assaults or Most of these references to us are violent misrepres-The selections and the editorials, except some

nor articles among the latter, have been furnished

the editor during an absence of about four weeks : many

THE SOUTH .- On returning from a long absence,

errors of the press have therefore passed without currection. Such articles from correspondents as remain on hand will be dispatched as early as possible. The request of Br. C. Adams arrived in the editor's

absence or it would have been attended to if any way

Our brother of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate forgot to credit the article entitled " A visit to the tomb of Whitefield."

practicable.

We thank Br. Sargeant for his invitation, but have been too long absent to accept it.

N. H. Conference Minutes .- We have received a neat copy of the printed N. H. Minutes, J. Weber, printer, Claremont, N. H.

Dr. Banning on Chronic Disease .- Waite, Prim & Co., have issued a work by Dr. Banning, treating of the symptoms and causes of truncal disease, and of the use of his Lace .- a species of abdominal supporter. which, if we can rely upon the best testimonials, has wrought miracles of cure in cases of dyspepsia, hypichondria and almost every other kind of disease connected with the truncal organs. The volume is well written, and abounds in sensible views and counsels,-Dr. Banning's theory, we understand, has obtained extensive approval among medical men. Some of the cast of cure in hypochondria, dyspepsia, &c., related in the volume, are astonishing. We may be performing an act of humanity in recommending the friends of such sufferers to examine the matter.

Peirce, Boston, Bush's Notes on the Book of Judges. Professor Bush is well known as one of our best oriell talists. His critical works are numerous, and display much research, combined with much original and independent thinking. We recommend his notes as concise and critical helps to the study of the word of life. THE PROPHECIES OF DANIEL. - Harper and Brothers

have issued No. I. of Bush on the Prophecies of Dan-

iel. Nebuchadnezzar's Dream of the Great Image 18

the subject of the present number. Prof. Busi's

views are partly known on these important prophecies.

and his further exposition of them will be read with

Busn's Notes .- We have received from Surion &

interest by many. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston. THE SPIRITUAL MIRROR is a well known book from the German, illustrated by numerous engravings which symbolically represent the spiritual states of the heart. It is for sale at B. Perkins, 100 Washing-

THE BRITISH PULPIT .- Waite, Peirce & Co., have sent us this well known and excellent work in two large octavo volumes. It consists of discourses by the most distinguished living preachers of England; such as Chalmers, Newton, Bunting, Wilson, Mellville, Noel, &c. The American editor has added many illustrations and selections on the office, duties and responsibilities of the ministry.

WAITE, PEIRCE & Co., have received No. 17 of M'Culloch's Gazetteer.

WAITE, PEIRCE & Co., Boston, have received the 7th number of Harper's Illuminated Bible, the most elegant edition of the Bible ever published in the

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Friday it impr by Brs. J. J. D. But Beedle. change ardent, and muc and tent meeting any wan ing been held. concer terially le it is hop name of E. Blake. with us an chase

another fr owelled the

was never 3,000, althor er tenting ngs in the

needfu!, however, that I ting the doctor, as I shall many parts of the me-His book is still exthough he himself is no

of our papers for Maine week, we received by r Whig and Courier of ng the proceedings of the the Conference, and the nave been a remissness e Conference, or a great s of Uncle Sam's mail. o furnish these proceed. e stated, we had made ort, which were defeated ar control.

D. D., of Princeton Colon from Bowdoin street cepted a call from the

s, of Madeira, after a condemned to suffer Romish authorities of saying that the host is iptures forbid the wornother of seven children, The Town Council of s before the British Gov. ssurances of Lord Aber-Il interfere to arrest this

SOLUTIONS .- The Maine in the alteration of the oncorn, but postponed the

is to commence Tues-

s.—"The bishops," says e indeed the governors of rt, however, on the minds chair stands far above

te and Journal contains natter relating to the dinter current is beginning it men of the south are ns. We gave specimens time to time such docuto our readers, guarding undance of such matter.

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ble in some instances to lives of the preachers since ppointments, and conse-he Herald. If those who Il inform us where they ill forward immediately.

ng from a long absence, s abounding in assaults on ther northern journals,s are violent misrepresencessary to reply to them.

itorials, except some mihave been furnished by of about four weeks; many dam passed without corcorrespondents as remain s early as possible.

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ms arrived in the editor's

orgh Christian Advocate entitled "A visit to the

r his invitation, but have pt it.

TES .- We have received . H. Minutes, J. Weber,

DISEASE .- Waite, Peirce by Dr. Banning, treating of truncal disease, and of es of abdominal supporter, the best testimonials, has cases of dyspepsia, hypother kind of disease conins. The volume is well ible views and counsels.— derstand, has obtained excal men. Some of the cases pepsia, &c., related in the 'e may be performing an adding the friends of such

re received from Saxton & s on the Book of Judges. n as one of our best orienire numerous, and display th much original and indeommend his notes as constudy of the word of life.

IEL.-Harper and Brothers on the Prophecies of Dancam of the Great Image is nt number. Prof. Bush's these important prophecies, f them will be read with Peirce & Co., Boston.

a is a well known book, I by numerous engravings ent the spiritual states of B. Perkins, 100 Washing-

Waite, Peirce & Co., have nd excellent work in two consists of discourses by ing preachers of England; n, Bunting, Wilson, Mellmerican editor has added ctions on the office, duties ninistry.

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Boston, have received the lluminated Bible, the most ible ever published in the

COMMUNICATIONS.

VINEYARD CAMP MEETING.

Br. Stevens:—Our yearly feast of tabernacles for this section commenced in "Wesleyan Grove," agreeably to appointment, on the 21st inst., and closed on the Tuesday morning following. Owing to the high wind on the day of the commencement, comparatively small numbers of our friends arrived; as you are aware that most of the companies who attend here necessarily come by water. Some of them who came from a considerable distance were in great peril on their passage, but the God in whom they trusted deivered them from the dangers of the deep and brought them safely to their destined haven on the following day. God had still good things in store for them even We had for many weeks been looking forward with

emotions of felicitous anticipation, as well as of pro-bund anxiety, to the time when we should again enter his hallowed rural sanctuary, and engage in those sared duties appropriate for the place and the occasion, and witness the exhibitions of Jehovah's power and rev in the moral renovation of undying spirits. en very appropriately said that our late Conference at Newport was "a camp-meeting Conference; o much of the spirit usually pervading the assemblif the saints at such meetings being present on that And from that time, especially, we had ooked forward to this time and place, both as the of convergency, or gathering together of the ests of God's elect, where they might get their armor htened, and obtain an additional amount of the f divine love from the gracious altar of entire peration, and also that of divergency, from which the heralds of the cross, together with the armies of His chosen, might issue forth as so many burning and thining lights, to be the means in His hands of a glond general work of grace in this part of his oral vineyard. Nor have we thus far been disapounted: nay, our anticipations have in some respects een more than realized. With such views and prospects as the above, you can readily imagine, (and in-deed they are more easily imagined than described,) what were our feelings as we advanced into the spacious avenue leading to this oaken-pillared and heaven-canopied temple, and our powers of vision once more res ed with more than wonted delight on the temporary city of tents, in appearance the emblems of

Br. F. Upham, our Presiding Elder, and several other preachers, arrived during the first day. The public services at the stand were commenced by Br. Newton, who preached a good sermon on the subject of a revival of God's work. In the evening we were favored with an evangelical sermon from Br. L. Bates. Thursday. At a meeting of preachers and tent he government of the encampment and the regulation of our public exercises, which were subsequently read om the stand. I may here be allowed to remark that uch has been the general character of the people who have attended the meetings held in this grove for deorous and orderly behavior, and the certain fate with which any persons otherwise disposed know they must eet from the civil authorities in case of wilful violaon, that, to secure good order, we have but to inform them what our rules are. We had preaching to day at the hours of 10, 2, and 7, from Brs. Paine, Wheeler, and Winchester. The preaching exercises this day, they were generally through the meeting, when able, were both preceded and followed by

aver meetings in the tents.
Indeed this was so strictly attended to, and our time many of us had very little time for speculation, ven for friendly visits and salutations with old acnces. The different companies with their pasritual interests and of those who might be conand such extra means of grace, if we "always mind same rule." Our work was before us and the This was a good day for the church. The excellent ning and thrilling exhortations from brethren inted for the purpose. Friday. On account of the storm, which rendered

practicable to have service at the stand, there was

Brs. J. Livesev, W. S. Harlow, G. F. Pool, and Butler; and in the afternoon by Brs. Bates, edle, Cone, and Turkington. In the evening from e stand by Br. E. B. Bradford. God overrules the ges in the elements above for our good. "Prayer nt," the prayer of faith, was heard and answered. s above for our good. "Prayer dvation was poured down upon us. We number ouls converted to day, several backshiders reclaimed, came to accompany her a and much quickening among professors of religion. ectings in this grove after the present. It was distinctly avowed that this course was not prompted by any want of appreciation of the excellencies and advantages of the site, nor any feelings of hostility to he friends here, but by the consideration that, it havng been held here for nine successive years, it had come "an old story," and that to remove it to some other place, where such meetings have never been held, would be calculated to accomplish a greater mount of good. There were a few dissenting voices. It has since occurred to one brother that although "an old story," the unusually full attendance, the deep oncern mamfest, and the glorious results, have deconstrated that the age of the story has not very ma terially lessened the interest felt in it after all. And it is hoped by some of the friends that if our brethren who favored the removal become weary of their pilgrimage elsewhere, they will, at no very distant day, make it convenient to revisit the spot, hallowed by thousand enrapturing associations, and sacred to the Preaching to-day by Brs. A. Kent. D. Webb, and

and others of the fathers in the ministry who were ongregation in the afternoon by Br. House of New! in favor of a good colored sister, late from Brooklyn, N. Y. who is soliciting assistance to pur-chase her son from slavery. Fifty dollars only were chase her son from slavery. Fifty dollars only were asked for by Br. H., although several times that sum were needed to accomplish the desired end. About \$860\$ were contributed. At the request of some friends who wished to accomplish the desired end. who wished to contribute, but desired the gratification seeing her whose heart was to be made glad by benefactions, she was conducted on to the achers' stand, where, with covered face, she was art by a few who stood near her, in a subdued tone at has a mother's heart, or even a spark of human Sabbath morning, in all its hallowed glory, at length e upon us, and with it rose the bursts of hallelufrom the hosts of our spiritual Israel. At half 7 o'clock we were gathered at the stand for a feast. Nor shall we soon forget that occasion, was decidedly one of the best meetings of the we have ever attended. We had many rich tesics on the subject of holiness. In all, 68 persons e. It was a pleasing family interview, at which spoke of their age in Christ. It also very forreminded us of the day of Pentecost; for algh we could not say that we had testimonies from thians, Medes, Elamites," &c., yet we did hear ak in the language in which we were spiritually Americans, a Swede, a Swiss, an Englishan Irishman, and one of the descendants of Ham. the most soul-stirring part of the whole was, to deaf and dumb sister speak by signs of the goodand "wonderful works of God," the substance of testimony was interpreted by Br. Pool, a fore was no Ashdod in the language of those who led for Christ on this occasion. Many of us felt like building more durable "tabernacles" here we did like quitting this "mountain of holiness." sching this day by Brs. Upham, P. E., House, Pool, in the order in which they are named. The wal of two steamboats, one from Nantucket, and other from New Bedford, with large numbers of gers, together with many smaller conveyances,

elled the congregation to a size which we think

000, although less than 1,000 was the greatest num-

never exceeded on this spot, if indeed it were

vation. The writer was present at one peculiarly of this description. After remaining on our knees for nearly an hour, one of the heaviest tempests came over us that has been known in this vicinity for several years. But we still remained for a long time in suppliant attitude before Him in whom we trusted. The vivid flashes of lightning played about us, but did not harm us. The rain descended. And as the almost deafening claps of thunder broke near us, seeming to rend the very heavens, the repeated response at the top of the voice, of "halleluiah," from a devout minister of Jesus, accompanied with expressions of praise to God from many others of the company, presented a scene of moral sublimity which it is utterly impossible to

gave us some very appropriate and well timed remarks on the subject of dress. May they be heeded. Glorious morning this. The electrical explosions during the night had purified the atmosphere above and about us, and our souls, serener still, seemed fanned by the

balmy breezes of heaven.

Preaching to-day by Brs. D. Fillmore and P. Crandon. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to nearly 400 communicants, including 28 ministers. Some few had received the ordinance of Baptism during the meeting. The evening being rainy, there was preaching in several of the tents; but the prayer meetings in some others were in such active, and I was about to say, determined operation, that brethren did not let go their hold, and the work went on till a late hour in a manner which so completely haffles all my powers of description that I will have.—By a communication in the Lordon Christian. pletely baffles all my powers of description that I will LAND .- By a communication in the London Christian not attempt to delineate it otherwise than to say that the great battle was fought with the powers of sin, and one of the most complete victories gained that I ever knew. I heard no one during that blessed night follows:—the Secession or United Associate Synod, talk of seceding from the church on account of the (Presbyterian) 360 congregations; Relief Synod, Pres.) coldness of its members or the tyranny of its ministers. Indeed, if you can believe it, my dear brother, we did not feel the slightest touch of the iron hand of 115; Baptists, 65; Methodists and others, 65—making Episcopal tyranny upon us during the whole of this a total of 1400 congregations. Supposing 700 per

others, and then joined in prayer with, and received the benediction pronounced by our beloved Presiding Elder, who has presided all through the meeting with who have the very comfortable but hateful privilegeof admirable Christian dignity, and to the great satisfaction of both preachers and people. Thus closed the their religion.

with respect to the number reclaimed, but it was very rapidly. The church is under the pastoral care of the great. It is still less possible to give the number who class. When calling around at the tents for inform-ation on these subjects on the morning of separation, We wish them success in their efforts to exalt the ation on these subjects on the morning of separation, the following are among the answers received. A brother at one of the tents said, "We are almost all sanctified in our tent;" at another I was told, "We have had clean victory in our tent;" and at another I was directed to "report 4th street tent all in order." The subject of sanctification, of always asking direction of God, and implicitly trusting in him alone for results, were among the more prominent characteristics of the presching and exportations; and the sequel of "Chapel or Wheels.—The Weslevan Methodiss" of the preaching and exhortations; and the sequel of or meeting has most clearly evinced that we had, in of Bingham circuit have erected a movable wooden

With the relation of a single circumstance I will close this account, the length of which you will excuse, as this is the last meeting we are to have, at least for the present, and I could not possibly do it justice in a less extended notice. Among those who attended with us was one of the noble sons of the main, who had but recently returned from the conducting of a long but prosperous voyage. He had a beloved wife whose name was on the roll of the church, but he did not profess faith in the Savior. But he came to accompany her and attend the religious exercises of the occasion. His heart melted, he bowed Saturday. At an adjourned meeting of preachers and tent masters it was voted not to hold any more went up in his behalf. We trust God heard and answered, and created him anew. On Monday he found himself so fast faltering under the power of disease, the burial ground of the 2d Presbyterian Church at the b which had evidently been praying upon his system for several weeks previous, that he left us and retired home. The next that we heard from him was on The next that we have the next that we heard from him was on The next that we heard from him was on The next that we have the next that we Tuesday evening, after ourselves had also returned from the grove, and were just going to the house of the Lord for prayer. The solemn announcement fell upon our ears, "Capt. Abraham Lewis is dead!" O accomplished teachers in our country. Mr. Halsy

how timely did he seek his God! Sinners, delay not to follow his example, for you may die as suddenly as e! Yours truly, H. V Edgartown, Mass., Aug. 29, 1844. H. VINCENT, Sec'y.

LIGHT EARNESTLY DESIRED.

with many others, would be glad to obtain through the at South New Market, N. H., on the 20th inst., to fix Blake. Their godly and fatherly instruction was upon a plan of location for a seminary to be under the patronage of the N. H. Conference. And to get at well timed, and our prayer is that it may be rememered and heeded. Much good seed was cast into the subject at once I would ask, have not that committee, in deciding upon the location, gone to the extent of their power, so far as the action of our last Conferthe moral soil within the sound of the voices of these with us and preached the word with so much power and effect. A very pathetic appeal was made to the conversation in the premises 'till the next session of the conversation in the convers N. H. Conference? Is the action of the locating committee final, or must it remain just where it now is till they report to Conference, and the whole subject number of rowdies, at a camp-meeting, Snow Hill, N.

barrassments are concerned, sufficient time should be are supposed to have committed the crime. thas a mother's heart, or even a spark of human impathy, could but feel at such a scene! There are a few conversions to-day and many reclaimed. Sobbath marning, in all its hallowed glory, at length use upon us, and with it rose the bursts of halleluses. The truth is, we have already more schools than we ought to be upon us, and with it rose the bursts of halleluses. The truth is, we have already more schools to day and many reclaimed. The truth is, we have already more schools fully amputated above the elbow joint.—Trenton Gathan we ought to have unless they are better sustained. zette. I hope these questions will be answered, and all the light, touching the action of the late N. H. Conference, in regard to this school, will be frankly given, and the year to August 22d, 1844, is 463,743 tons; the ture, &c. &c., the school with a proper apparatus, etc., without pecuniary liability to the N. H. Conference. | New York, \$2,30. New Hampshire, Aug. 30, 1844. An Inquirer.

Mr. Editor:-I am under the necessity, the present lands is fixed at \$2,50 per acre. year, as I was the last, of correcting the report of our missionary treasurer. I handed to Br. Binney, at the Westfield Conference, twenty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents, and informed him that six dollars had a five altered from a one and very smoothly executed. been previously forwarded, and to make the matter understood and remembered I gave him the receipt which I received when I paid the six dollars. Weston should have been credited \$34 29. This is indeed Horrid Act or Lynching.—On the 5th inst., a less by more than one half than the contributions of mob at Fredericktown, Madison county, Mo., broke that society in other years. But to balance this, their open the jail with axes, crow-bars, &c., took out a contributions to other objects were more the last year man named Abraham Smith, under sentence of death than usual. What we collected for missions was on for murder, and hung him to a tree near the jail.the cent-a-week plan, and on this plan we raised more | The Coroner's jury found a true bill against the murper member in Weston than was done by any other derers, and several of them have been arrested and society on the district except one, (Hopkinton.) and committed for trial. Several have also made their more than most of the societies in the Conference as escape. We hope they will receive the punishment

reported. From very accurate estimates it is likely and the preacher's Aid Society our contributions five deep employ. The preaching was powered as the altar. The prayer meetings in the tents in the evening were characterized deep employ. There was an ardent struggling for liverance from sin, for spiritual strength, and full sal-

vation. The writer was present at one peculiarly of this, find who prove the Lord, that it is more blessed to give

Natick, Aug. 24, 1844.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

describe. The remembrance of it can never be effaced from my powers of recollection. God kept Israel in peace this night.

Dr Anderson has just returned from a tour to the eastern world, having visited Palestine and the adjacent countries. He states that there is at present a Israel in peace this night.

Monday. This morning we held supplements to our love-feast of yesterday, in several of the larger tents. At the close of one of these, Br. J. D. Butler

Episcopal tyranny upon us during the whole of this camp-neeting.

Tuesday morning came. It was the time assigned for us to leave this "dwelling place of peace," and journey on. At an early hour we were called to the stand, where we listened to a short but appropriate address from father Kent, a few remarks from some them.

tion of both preachers and people. Thus closed the public exercises of this memorable meeting.

Here followed a scene of a more painful cast,—the taking down of tents, (about 40 in number, including boarding and other smaller tents,) the hurry and bustle of the companies and of teamsters in the removal of goods, and the sale, at public vendue, of the preachers' tent and stand, and other fixtures of the ground. I have not time for comment.

Great care and pains were taken to ascertain as definitely as we might the number of conversions, &c., because we are frequently suspected of overrating in these matters. We believe 34 souls were soundly converted to God.

Methodist Church in the United States has added to its members during the year the enormous number of 102,831—making an increase of 257,455 in two years. The whole number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church is 1,171,356. The number of the travelling preachers or regular clergy is 4,282, of the superannuated, or worn out travelling preachers, 339, and that of the local or lay preaches, 3,087. Total number of members of the travelling preachers, 12,708. In other words, the number of Methodist Preachers in he United States and Texas exceeds that of the standing army of the United States.—Philadelphin Reported.

Many who left the ground burthened with a sense | New Mariner's Church.-We are pleased to of sin, we trust will soon find forgiveness if they have not already found it. I cannot state so definitely Church, now in process of erection, is going up very were either sanctified or very much quickened; for the late New York Conference. The building wil be nearly all our members present were of the latter large, and in all respects highly creditable to the en-

a good degree at least, tried to abide by and act in accordance with these divine principles.

With the relation of a single circumstance I will of several villages where no site could be obtained."

Summary of Intelligence.

Elizabethtown, a chaste and becoming monument - a table to the taste and feelings of the that it is altogether a fit memorial of one of the most town, which occupied a distinguished place in the first class of schools in our country, and was cut down by disease in the midst of his usefulness some two er three years since.-Newark Daily.

THE KENDALL CASE.-It will be remembered that Lyman Kendall was convicted of embezzling notes belonging to the Bank of Cleveland, while a director Mr. Editor:-With your permission an inquirer, of said bank. The judgment of conviction in this case has been reversed on error in the Supreme Court "Herald" a little information concerning the extent Judges Lane, Wood, and Reed examined the record of power, the committee were invested with, who met and concurred in the decision. Judge Lane observed that criminal laws will not be extended beyond their letter-that the act creating the offence renders criminal the embezzling of securities prepared for issue but not issued or delivered as valid-that these secu-

DEATH AT A CAMP-MEETING .- On Sunday last, a be pushed too far.

In so important a matter as this, in which the Vermont Conference, as well as the N. H., should be consulted, so far, at least, as our present financial emths.

had to look at this whole subject in all its various asof voice which indicated deep emotion, to thank us for our well timed aid. The andience seemed well night lectrified by the scene; and the readiness with which is change was handed over, showed that they felt in this section demand another Literary Institution, while those she now has are so feebly provided for the change was handed over, showed that they felt in the pockets as well as in their hearts. Indeed, who have not have a continuous beautiful pockets as well as in their hearts. Indeed, who have not have a continuous beautiful pockets as well as in their hearts. Indeed, who have not have not have not have not have not been supported in this whole subject in all its values as a few of the M. E. Church or Griggs, of Philadelphia, while on a gunning excursion for field plovers, on Tuesday, 20th inst., with some of his friends, in the vicinity of Tullytown, near Bristol, the provided for the plovers, on Tuesday, 20th inst., with some of his friends, in the vicinity of Tullytown, near Bristol, the provided for the plovers, on Tuesday, 20th inst., with some of his friends, in the vicinity of Tullytown, near Bristol, and the reading the place of the M. E. Church or the manufacture of the M. E. Church or the M. E. C

> also information, if any can be given, how the board- whole amount sent from the region to Aug. 19, 1843, ing house at Plymouth is to be furnished with furni- was 327,526 tons - showing an increase of 136,219

> LAND SALES IN OHIO .- The President has ordered the Wyandotte Reserve to be sold on the 14th October next. The town lots of Upper Sandusky will be WESTON MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTION. sold at the same time. These lands are, we believe, in Sandusky country. The minimum price of the

their guilt deserves.

FOREIGN ITEMS. The royal mail-steamer, Capt. A. Ryrie, arrived ta

East Boston, Sept. 1. At half past eight o'clock, the following official bulletin was issued :-

" Windsor Castle, Aug. 6, 1844, half past eight, a. m. -The queen was safely delivered of a prince this morning, at fifty minutes past seven o'clock. Her majesty and infant are perfectly well.

The observations made by the foreign secretary in his place in parliament, respecting the proceedings of the French officers in Tahiti, have had a tranquillizing influence on the public mind. The declaration of Lord Aberdeen, that after deliberate inquiry was completed, he would abate nothing of was due to the character of the country, is considered an ample security.

READFIELD DISTRICT—FIRST QUARTER.

Readfield and Kent's Hill, at Readfield, Sept. Winthrop and Wayne, at Wayn acter of the country, is considered an ample security, that whilst nothing will be concluded upon rashly, nothing will be surrendered that can involve national

DEATH OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE,--Letters from DEATH OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE.—Letters from Monmouth and Lisbon, at Lisbon Factory, Phillips, at Phillips M. H., Bonaparte, once king of Naples, and afterwards of Spain; he died on the 28th ult., after a long illness. His brothers, Jerome and Louis, were with him in his last moments. Louis is now the head of the family, but his health is also very bad, and his successor is prince. Louis Napoleon the prisoner at Ham.

Phillips, at Phillips M. H., Wilton and Temple, at Yemple, at Court Paris, at Norway Village, North Paris and Norway, at Greenwood, Waterford and Lovell, at Wesleyan Chapel, brince, Louis Napoleon, the prisoner at Ham. prince Louis Napoleon, the prisoner at Ham.

Parliament stands adjourned until September 6, to

enable the house of lords to give judgment in the case

Parliament stands adjourned until September 6, to enable the house of lords to give judgment in the case of Mr. O'Connell, and also to afford the minister an opportunity, should he think proper to embrace it, of bringing the foreign relations of the country before the national inquest.

In the commons, on the passing of the Irish charitable bequests bill, Mr. M. J. O'Connell took occasion to express his approbation of the measure as tending to elevate the Roman Catholic priests, without diminishing their influence over their flocks. The bill to repeal the obsolete acts against the Roman Catholics was read a third time and passed, after a declaration from Sir R. Peel that in repealing such laws the legislature was not so much conferring a favor on the Catholics as relieving its own statute book from a disgrace. So far, he said, from being bulwarks of the church, these laws were outworks which might be used by reason and ridicule against her; and if there were any law enforcing any penalties on dissenters on account of conscientious objections, he would pledge himself to support its repeal.

National and also to afford the minister and opportunity, should be the minister and opportunity, should be think proper to embrace it, of a far amington, "23.

These meetings are to be held, as I suppose, in the same purposes last year, and hence a description of the places is unnecessary. As I shall be unable to be at either place much before the time of commencing the farmington, on Tuesday, the same purposes last year, and hence a description of the place is unnecessary. As I shall be unable to be at either place much before the time of connecting the vicinity of each, will have every thing in readiness, so far as human agency is concerned, for a great and precious time, a "time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

E. Robinson, P.

N. B. To the District Stewards of Readfield District.—

Those District Stewards of Readfield District.—

Those District Stewards of the Muniford, on Tuesday, the 24th of Sept., at 10

Notices.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY. MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution has just commenced under the instruction of Rev. II. P. Torsey, Principal, and Mr. B. W. Norris, A. B. Teacher of Languages. Lectures will be given on elecution and other subjects, and particular attention will be given to the instruction of those who are designing to

Instruction in ornamental branches as usual. From personal acquintance with those engaged in the nanagement of the Seminary, I can cordially commend the

NOTICE.

The adjourned meeting of the Ministerial Association of Concord District is to be holden at Hookset, N. H., Sept. 24. Each one who may attend—and all preachers, travelling and local are invited to attend—is requested to be prepared with an essay or an original plan of a sermon, to be presented to the meeting. Per order, L. D. BARROWS, J. BOYCE. C. C. BURR.

our business at those meetings as to render the estimates and apportionments satisfactory. Meet me on Wednesday afternoon.

D. COPELAND, P. E.

	P-MEETINGS.	
UNCASVILLE,	Conn.,	Sept. 9.
BATH.	N. H.,	9.
DANVILLE,	Vt.,	" 16.
KENNEBUNK,	Me.,	10.
PORTER.	Me.,	at 16.
HARTFORD,	Vt	" 16.
CHESTER,	Mass.	9.
WINDSOR,	Me	" 16.

NOTICE.

The Camp-meeting at Danville, Vt., will commence on Meetings for Danville will be on Wednesday of said meeting, and the steward's meeting on Thursday. It is hoped that every circuit will have its representative there without fail.

S. P. WILLIAMS, P. E.

N. Littleton, Aug. 24, 1844.

September 18 noticed previously. The Quarterly desired, No. 6 and 7.

There will be a camp-meeting at Windsor, on the old ground, by leave of Providence, to commence Sept. 16, where I wish all the District Stewards to meet Wednesday following at 9 o'clock, A. M. Brethren, look well to the camp-meeting at windsor, on the old ground, by leave of Providence, to commence Sept. 16, where N. Littleton, Aug. 21, 1841.

CAMP-MEETING.

By leave of divine Providence, there will be a camp-meeting at Williamstown, on the ground occupied for that purpose last year, commencing September 9. In consequence of a misunderstanding, the appointment of this meeting has been delayed several days. Therefore it is desirable that the preachers and other friends of the meeting in its vicinity who receive this notice, should extend the information as soon as practicable. And let them not only resolve to come to the meeting themselves but to persuade others to come also. eting themselves but to persuade others to come also .-And let all come in the name of the Lord, praying for and expecting a great and a good time.

Montpelier, Aug. 28, 1344

N. B. The District Stewards' Meeting will be held on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, A. M.

J. G. Dow.

CAMP-MEETING ON DOVER DISTRICT.

By the permission of divine providence, a camp-meeting will be held in Durham, N. H., on land owned by Mr. Daniel Chesley, (near the road leading from Durham to Piscataqua BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO.,

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. PORTLAND DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER.

Buxton,			
Scarborough,	6	-	0
* Saco, at Saco,	Sept.	4	0
(Biodeford,	66	11	12
Kennebunk, at Kennebunk,		11	12
Kennebunkport,			
(Alewive,	66		
Portland, at Portland,	**	1.4	15
Cumberland,			
* North Yarmouth,			
Cape Elizabeth,			
(Cornish,	66	10	10
Porter, at Porter,	44	18	19
Hiram,			
Denmark,		20	-31
Fryeburg, at Fryeburg,	4.6	20	21
* { Bartlett,			
(Brownfield,			
(York,			
* Scotland and Cape Neddick,		an	20
(Kittery, at Kittery,	64	28	29
(Elliot,			
* S. Berwick, at S. Berwick,	Oct.	1	2
(Berwick,			
(Alfred,			
* } Lymin,		_	
(Hollis, at Mr. Daniels' M. H.,	44		6
* New field, at Newfield,	46	13	13
W. Newfield,			
Gray,			-
Cumberland Plains, at S. Windham,	46		20
Poland, at E. Poland,	64	26	27
Minor.			
Kaymond,			_
* Otisfield, at Bolster's Mills,	Nov.	2	3
(Harrison,			
Durham, at N. Pownal,	66	9	10
Shall I suggest to the preachers a few	v things.	1	ou w
en the propriety of having the journals of	f the Q.	M.	Confi
ee the propriety of having the journals of the Q	M. Con	fere	nces
hink. Bring your reports of the Sabba	1 0 1 1	-	

think. Bring your reports of the Sabbath Schools. As several circuits are classed, and some as they never have been eral circuits are classed, and some as they never have been before you will need to give notice of this classification distinctly, and try to get the members of the Q. M. Conference to attend. After the first quarter, I hope to be able to meet the official Board on most of the charges at each round meet the official Board on most of the charges at each round because the property of the property on their own circuits, and perhaps preach once to you.

D. COPELAND, P. E.

* I request the Q. M. Conferences at the Q. Meetings marked with the star, to meet me at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the first day of the Q. M.

D. C.

AUGUSTA DISTRICT—FIRST QUARTER.
Fairfield, Sidney and Waterville, Aug
Winslow, at Clinton Town House, Sept
South and East Vassalborough, Skowhegan, Aug. 30 Sep. 1 Sept. 8

Industry, Anson and New Portland, at Anson Vill.,

Solon and Biogham, at Madison M. H., Palmyra and Corinna, at Detroit, Harmony, at Main Stream, Sangerville and Parkman, at Sangerville, Atkinson, at Bear Hill, Brownville, Exeter and Corinth, at Exeter, Exeter and Corinth, at Linity M. H. Unity and Montville, at Unity M. H. Nov. 2 3

The District Stewards will please meet me at Skowhegan, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock, P. M. 1 shall not attend the Skowhegan and Solon Q. Meetings.

I know of no arrangement for camp-meetings on the District.

A. SANDERSON. Skowhegan, Aug. 26, 1844.

meeting, Fayette, at North Fayette, Farmington and Strong, at Farmington Camp-meeting, Vienna, New Sharon and Mercer, at N. Sharon,

CAMP-MEETINGS ON READFIELD DISTRICT.

all the information necessary respecting	it.	E.	R.
BUCKSPORT DISTRICT-FIRST	QUARTER.		
(Surrey	Sept	21	22
₹ Bluehitl			
(Trenton, Tuesday,	64		24
Mt. Desert, Beach Hill,	+4	23	29
? Eden			
Sullivan	Oct	5	6
Steuben, Wednesday,	6.4		9
Cherryfield			
Harrington, Friday,	44		11
Columbia	44	12	13
(E. Machias	46	19	20
Machias			
Wesley, Thursday,	4.6		24
Alexander .	4.6	26	27
Weston	Nov.	3	4
Calais	44	9	10
(Rebbinston			
Charlotte	44	16	17
Dennysville	44	23	24
Eastport			
Lubec	" 30 I	Dec.	1
West Lubec	4 30	66	1
(P D Free		10

NOTICE.

The stewards who have been appointed by the sever direction and stations on Dover District to attend the District Meeting are requested to meet at the Durham Camp-meeting at one o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, Sept. H. It is desirable to have a full representation from the circuits and stations.

Durham, Aug. 16, 1844.

WM. D. Cass, P. E.

NOTICE.

The District Stewards, of Portland District, are requested to meet at the Kennebuak C. Meeting, as many as can do so, that the Lord may give us a prosperous year on Bucksport. The District Stewards, of Portland District, are requested to meet me at the Kennebunk C. Meeting as many as can do so, and those from the North part of the District are requested to meet me at the Porter C. Meeting. I think we can so adjust though we believed it.

E. B. FLETCHER.

	GARDINER DISTRICT-FIRST	QUARTER			
	East Hallowell,	Aug. 31	Ser	0. 1	
	Washington,	**	7	8	
	Gardiner,	4.6	14	15	
	Waldeboro',	4.6	21	22	
	Bristol, at the Falls,	4.6	28	29	
	Newcastle, at Sheepscot,	Oct.	1	2	
	Boothbay, at Townsend,	44	5	6	
	Pittston.	44	12	13	
	Wiscassett,	44	16	17	
	Woolwich, at Chops,	4.4	19	20	
	Georgetown,	66	26	27	
	Bath,	Nov.	2	3	
	Brunswick,	4.6	9	10	
	Bowdoinham, at Richmend,	46	16	17	
	I will meet the official Board of Phip	psburg, and	pr	each	ı.
ie	sired, Nov. 6 and 7.				-
	The second second second second	Window	-	110	_

ing and see that all things are done decently and in order.
Gardiner, Aug., 1344. W. F. FARRINGTON, P. E.

	BANG	OR DI	STR	ICT-	-FIRST QUAR	TER.		
-	Hampden,	Aug.	24	25	Belfast,	61	12	13
ſ	W. Hampden,			. 1	Northport,	44	12	13
	Prospect.	Sept.	7	8	Brewer,	44	19	20
	W. Prospect,	44	7		Orono,	44	19	20
	Carmel,	44	14	15	Oldtown,	44	19	20
	Dixmont,	44	11	15	Howland,	44	26	27
	Lincolnville,	8.6	21	22	Lincoln,	6.6	26	27
	Camden,	60	21	00	Patten,	Nov.	2	3
d		66	28	29	Bangor.	+4	9	10
	Friendship,	Oct.	5	6	Orrington,	4.6	9	10
	Frankfort, Au					ENNE, P	. E	

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Bev. W. Ward, Buckland, Ms. Rev. S. M. Emerson, Goodwin's Mills, Lyman, Me

will be neld in Durham, N. H., on land owned by Mr. Daniel Chesley, (near the road leading from Durham to Piscataqua Bridge, and but a few rods from Durham River, where there is a convenient place for lunding for the accommodation of all our friends who may wish to come by water from Portsmouth and vicinity; two miles from Durham Depot; one mile from Durham village; two miles from Piscataqua Bridge; and five miles from Dover.) to commence on Monday, Sept. 9th, and close on the 14th.

Passengers will be conveyed over the Boston and Maine Railroad to this meeting for half the usual fare, and preachers free, and from the depot by coach with private baggage for 10 cents each.

The above meeting is to be held on a new spot in a beautiful oak grove, and we expect the accommodations and conveniences to be such as to give satisfaction. There are no intoxicating drinks sold in this town, which so frequently have annoyed meetings of this description. We hope to see preachers and their tent companies come up to this feast of tabernacles in the strength of the Lord of Hosts.

WM. D. Cass.

Saml. Kelley, Committee.

Durham, Aug. 26, 1844.

BOOKS FORWARDED BV WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., To Aug. 31.

To Aug. 31.

T. Couin, Windsor, N. S., 1 pkge left at Sprague & Soule's, T whif: J. C. Cromack, Holderness, N. H., 1 pkge by Walker; B. D. Brewster, Gilmanton, N. H., 1 pkge Quar. Reviews by Walker & Co.; J. S. Bailey, Portland, Me., 1 pkge by Andrews; A. Webster, Brieg. D. Remetsor, Gilmanton, N. H., 1 pkge by do; R. A. Cook, Chester Village, I pkge left at J. W. Blodgett's, Milk Street, care Mr. Williams; S. M. Emerson, Saco, Me., 1 pkge by Childs; C. N. Smith, Royalton, Vt., 1 pkge by Walker; B. D. Brewster, Gilmanton, N. H., 1 pkge by Walker, B. D. Brewster, Gilmanton, N. H., 1 pkge by Walker; B. D. Brewster, Gilmanton, N. H., 1 pkge by Walker; B. D. Brewster, Gilmanton, N. H., 1 pkge by Walker, B. Cook, Chester Village, I pkge left at J. W. Blodgett's, Milk Street, care Mr. Williams; S. M. Emerson, Saco, Me., 1 pkge by Andrews; A.

COMMUNICATIONS.

D. Fillmore—W. Ward (the \$2 you refer to, was not paid over)—C. Wood—P. M.. Corinth, Vt.—J. Perrin)—your paper has been sent to Calais)—B. King—D. Packer (your paper has been sent to Derby Line, Vt.)—H. R. Gray—F. Grover—B. B. Byrne—H. K. Hinckley—J. Boyce—A. Webster—B. D. Brewster (2)—A. A. Cook—R. S. Kust—W. B. Olds—W. R. Clark—S. M. Emerson—B. Marsh—S. Tupper—J. S. Bailey—H. Cromack—M. Chase.

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. Be particular to see that the money you send us is duly acknowledged. Our subscribers will perceive that we have adopted a plan by which, when they send money, they may ascertain how their accounts stand.

Gardner Fifield, 2 00 pays to July 27, 1845 Jere. Coney, 2 00 ... Aug. 24, '44
E. T. Brigham, 34 15 quarter's bill to July 1, '44
Alvah Bennett. 2 00 pays to May 1, '45 2 00 pays to Aug. Moses Haseltine, Robert Fife. Cohraim Cutting, I. H. Maren, Chas. Cutting. Robert Pollock. J. P. Hadley, Joseph Fellows, Freemin Grover, seph Roberts, John Beedle. Moses Emery, Stephen Collins, Reuben Swift, C. S. Richardson, Luther Drake. Mary T. Martis, Jesse Bickford, A. H. Howard, John Hayden, H. K. Hinckley, 2 00 " Aug. 2 00 " July 2 00 in full for advertising.

MARRIED.

In Hingham, Ms., by Rev. Stephen Puffer, Rev. Samuel Beedle, of the Providence Annual Conference, and Miss Sarah I. Loring, of Hull. Ms.
In Salem, Aug. 13, by Rev. D. K. Merrill, Mr. Larkin W. Pool, and Miss Adaline Kidder, all of Salem. In Maribeto', Ms., July 11, by Pev. C. W. Ainsworth, Mr.

DIED.
In this city, on Saturday last, Miss Margaret Kelley, aged 59 years. In Wellfleet, Ms., Aug. 3, of scarlet fever, Samuel Atwood, son of Noah and Janette Mayo, aged 5 years and 5 mos.—

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BOSTON-AUG., 1844.

PORT OF BOSTON—AUG., 1844.

22d—schs Brilliant. French. Bangor; Catharine, Crowell, Hampden; Hunter, Farr, and Medomak, Jones, Calais; Iowa. Boardman, Brewer; Fame, Lord, Elisworth; Delaware, Gill, Augusta; Consul, Healh, do; John, Robinson. Wiscasset; Caroline, Sherman, do; Advent, Whitmore, Gardiner; Comet, Higgins, and Helen, Fogg, Bath; Challenge, Graffam, Portland; Koret, Hill, Saco.

23d—barque New England. Foster, Marseilles; schs Magnolia, Richardson, Calais; Tamerlane, Sproul, Frankfort; Jasper, Reed, Richmond, Me.

24th—schs Baltic, Hupper, Bangor; Brutus, Cottrell, Propect; Everline, Peterson, Bath.

27th—schs Spartan, Ellis, Belfast; Deborah, Giles, Gardinner; Eastern Star, Bartlett, Newburyport.

CLEARED.

22d—schs Fred Warren, Warren, Bangor; Jane, Soule Augusta.

24th—sch Boundary, Shackford, Eastport.

25th—schs Fame, Crowell, Philadelphia; Essex, Snow

PORT OF PORTLAND-AUG., 1844.

PORT OF PORTLAND—AUG., 1844.

ARRIVED.

23d—schs Mary Jane, Sparring, from Windsor; Margaret Hope, Davidson, do; Geo. Brook, Boston.

26th—schs Independence, Hutchinson, Calais, New York; Orient, Martin, Windsor; Ann, McDougle, do.

27th—Echo, Elliott, Calais; Victory, Dodge, Boston; Consul, Hunt, do; Coral, Shute, do; Citizen, Hall, Bangor.

28th—brig Amanda, Ames, New York; schs Zodiac, Norton, Boston; Margaret, Boardman, Dighton.

29th—schs Mary Chave, Stevens, Philadelphia; Senator, Kilby, Dorchester; Caroline, York, Boston.

DISASTERS, &c.

Sch Lucinda, Whitmore, at Boston, of and from Machias, with lumber. In going into Boston, 21st, struck on Barrel Rock, and immediately filled with water. She was got of and run ashore west of Fort Independence, and was towed up to the city the 22d

and run ashore west of Fort Independence, and was Towed up to the city the 22d.

Brig Houlton, of Prospect, Merrithew, from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, was run into night of 20th inst. off Vineyard Sound, by the brig Moselle, (also from Philadelphia for Boston.) The M. knocked off head and cutwater only; but the Houlton was struck abreast the main rigging, and commenced leaking badly. The crew got on board the M., and the Houlton run ashore on Nashawn Island, two miles west of Expendic Corphore

and the Houlton ran ashore on Nashawn Island, two miles west of Tarpaulin Cove.

Ship Archelaus. of Nobleboro', Boutelle. New Orleans 1st inst., SW Pass 6th inst., for Liverpool, with cotton and to-bacco, put into Boston in distress, having struck heavily in crossing the SW Bar, which caused her to leak badly. It is supposed that the lower tier of her cargo is damaged, and that she must discharge. that she must discharge.

PORT OF NEW YORK. Ar 21st—schs Purteyor, Treworgy, Lubec; Mary Jane, Wall, Calais; Mary, Chase, Machias.

23d—schs Wm. Penn, Foster, Machias; Seven Sisters, Prospect. 24th—schs Mary Augusta, Farnham, and President, Leighton, Lubec; Fortune, Smith, Thomaston. 27th—schs Susan Jane, Raynes, East Machias; Splendid. Crowell, Boston. Prospect.

SPOKEN.

Aug. 17, lat 31 33, lon 74 31, sch Robt. Mills, Lawless, 4 days from Matanzas for Providence.

Aug. 14, lat 33, lon 75 42, was passed brig Flato, of and from Portland for Matanzas.

July 21, lat 47, lon 39 32, barque Chester, of Portland, 21 days from Havana for Stockholm.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Cadiz, 25th ult., barque Louisa, of and for Portland, sailed 18th. Barque Baltic, of and for Thomaston, sld 20th. Sailed from Havre, 20th ult., ship Edw. Everett, Simpson, Boston. Also sld 16th, ship Leonidas, Jordan, Thomaston. At Burbadoes, 2d inst., Margaret, Everett, from Eastport. At Point Petre, Guad., brigs Sebago, Coffin, for Portland; Monument, Vining, do. DOMESTIC PORTS.

Georgetown, D. C.—Ar prev to 20th, schs Charles, Ober Lubec; Nimrod, Chase, Boston. Richmond—Ar 20th, schs Roscoe, Eaton, and Mercy, Smith, Lubec; Gen. Wayne, Robinson, Thomaston. Advertisements.

DURHAM CAMP-MEETING. THE Subscriber will attend the Camp-meeting at Durham, N. H., on the 9th inst., with tent room and board to accommodate the friends from Boston and Charlestown and vicinity. The whole fare from the commencement will be the sume as at Eastham. Tickets may be obtained at the depot for both ways for \$1.87\frac{1}{2}\$.

Stephen Smith, Chelsea.

HENRY K. HINCKLEY. DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, Market Square, Opposite U. S. Hotel, Portland, Me K EEPS a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Per-Femery, Fancy Articles, &c. H. K. H. is Agent for Comstock's Medicines, Wright's Indian Pills, Thayer's Pills, Lorrain's Pills, and Holman's Nature's Grand Restorative. Portland, Sept. 4.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS. Corner of Central and William Streets.

LOWELL, MASS. THE Subscribers having recently enlarged their store and made extensive additions to their stock, would now invite the attention of the public to their large and well assorted assortment of FURNITURE, CARPETS, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, CLOCKS, &c. All articles will be sold as low as can be bought in Boston or elsewhere, and ONE PRICE invariably adhered to. Sept. 4. If ADAMS & NORTE.

HOLLISTON ACADEMY.

HOLLISTON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence the 3d of September next. Board, exclusive of washing, fuel, lights, \$1.50. Tuition.—English branches, per term, \$4.00. Languages, and Natural Sciences, \$4.50. Music, Painting and Drawing on reasonable terms. The practice of students boarding themselves is extensively adopted at this Institution, and accommodations for this purpose can be had at all times by those who wish to economize in this way.

Work in the manufacturing of shoes can be had for those who wish to not their way. who wish to pay their way.

Particular attention will be given to all persons who may

wish to obtain schools, both in fitting them for the school, and in obtaining schools for them.

Holliston, Aug. 7, 1844.

CLINTON ACADEMY, Sebasticook, Me. THE Fall term of this institution will be opened for the reception of the students on the first Monday in September, under the care and instruction of Mr. Nathaniel M. Wood A. R.

Situation pleasant; board reasonable. Tuition as usual Aug. 15, 1844. 3t H. RICHARDSON, Sec'ty CHRISTIAN MINIATURE LIBRARY. Gilt Edges and Beautifully Bound Covers.

DAILY MANNA, for Christian Pilgrims—Containing a text of Scripture for each day in the year, with an analysis of its contents, and a verse of poetry. By Rev. Beron A perfect gem of a book, and full of gems from the mine that yields the purest and brightest that are found in the world,—every one that sees it will wish to have the volume.

THE YOUNG COMMUNICANT: An Aid to the Right

nderstanding and Spiritual improvement of the Lord's \$ A work much needed, especially by the young members of our churches.—Ch. Reflector.

An exceedingly interesting and instructive little volume.—

Ch. Watchman.
THE BIBLE AND THE CLOSET: Or, how we may read the Scriptures with the most spiritual profit.—By T. Watson. And Secret Prayer successfully managed.—By S. Lee. Edited by Rev. J. O. Choules.

This class of publications supplies the most striking deficiency in the practical religious literature of the day. Here are rich views of Scriptural illustration and of religious sentiment, buried in the tomes of the sixteenth and seventeenth controllers and it is a good service to the church of the nine. centuries, and it is a good service to the church of the nine

centuries, and it is a good service to the church of the mine-teenth to re-open those mines. Our neophytes need it, and our ministerial corps may find models which can be profitably imitated."—Mr. Kirk's Letter.

THE MARRIAGE RING; or, how to make home happy.

From the writings of John A. James.

It is a precious little work, calculated alike to improve the morals and promote the happiness of the domestic hearth.— Southern Whig.

Southern Whig.

A beautiful little volume, and composed of lessons of sound A beautiful fittle volume, and composed of the sound wisdom and useful instruction.—Boston Recorder.

LYRIC GEMS.—A collection of Original and Select Sacred Poetry. Edited by Rev. S. F. Smith.

It is appropriately named "Gems."—not the least brilliant of which are the contributions of the editor himself.—Chris-

tian Secretary.

We have read nearly every one, a circumstance rather ex-

we have read hearly every one, a Circumsance rather extraordinary in case of a collection; but the good taste here exhibited has charmed us, and disposes us strongly to recommend the work to others.—Baptist Advocate.

THE CASKET OF JEWELS, for young Christians.—Containing Apollos—Growth in Grace—The Golden Censer—and the Christian. By James, Edwards, and Harris.

These leaved are truly if several of good price is commented. —and the Christian. By James, Edwards, and Harris.

These Jewels are truly "pearls of great price," compacted in a neat and beautiful casket. Spiritual Christians have examined these jewels separately, and expressing high admiration of their individual preciousness, have desired to possess them in a form less perishable and more worthy of their excellence.—Salem Gazette.

cellence.—Salem Gazette.

THE CYPRESS WREATH: A Book of Consolation for those who mourn. Edited by Rev. Rufus W. Griswold.

This is a most beatiful and judicious selection of prose and poetry, from the most popular authors, interspersed with select passages from Scripture, designed especially for the

IF Several new volumes of this series are in preparation, and will be issued soon,
Published by
Aug. 23.

Aug. 25.

Aug. 27.

Aug. 28.

Aug. 28.

METHODIST BOOKS may be had in any questity at wholesale or retail at the lowest cash prices, Lealing on HENRY BAKER & CO., Schistf No. 50 South Main Street. Providence, R. 1.

FURNITURE, FEATHERS, &c.

In Wellfleet, Ms., Aug. 3, of scarlet fever, Samuel Atwood, son of Noah and Janette Mayo, aged 5 years and 5 mos.—

Not lost, but gone before."

In Lynn, Ms., Aug. 3, at the residence of the late Josiah of Noahall, Esq., Mr. William Campbell, aged 34, formerly of Mobile, Ala.

In Hopkinton, Ms., Aug. 23, George Alonzo Loomis, aged to sell them at a great reduction from former prices. Purchasers would do well to call. Every article warranted as good as recommended. Particular attention paid to the process of the late Josiah of the prices of the late Josiah of the prices. Purchasers would do well to call. Every article warranted as good as recommended. Particular attention paid to the prices of the late Josiah of the prices of the pri

WATCH AND PRAY.

BY ADELIA MORTON. Watch and pray! Watch and pray! Pilgrim on life's tearful way ! Strength ye need each fleeting hour While ye feel the tempter's power; Watch and pray Faith shall turn the night to day !

Hope and trust! Hope and trust! Child of sorrow-child of dust Place not here thy fond desire, But to heavenly things aspire ! See on high

Joys that ne'er will fade or die Pray and fight! pray and fight!

Keep thine armor ever bright Soon thy trials will be done, Soon the crown of victory won! Watch and pray, Looking for the better day

Watch and pray! Watch and pray Ye that seek the brighter ray Grace can all thy foes subdue, Grace thy fainting strength renew ! Watch and pray, Pilgrim on life's tearful way

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MISS MARIA P. CHAFFEE, daughter of Daniel and Catharine Chaffee, of South Wilbraham, died Aug. 10, aged 26. Sister C. was converted when sixteen years of age, and soon after joined the Methodist Church, of which she remained a worthy and an acceptable member until her death, which was peaceful and triumphant. She was for several of her last years in a feeble state of health, but always seemed contented and happy. Several days previous to her death her sufferings were most of the time severe, yet she was always found patient. Several times on the day of her death she said " All is well." She looked up with a heavenly smile and said, "I see them-I see them," and in a few moments sweetly slept in the arms of Jesus.

South Wilbraham, August 19, 1844.

MRS. LYDIA M. CLAPP, wife of John Clapp, died in Stockbridge, Vt., Aug. 7, of the cholera morbus, after a short and distressing sickness of three days, aged 36 years. For a number of years sister Clapp had been a follower of the Savior, and when death came she was prepared. Bidding her family and friends farewell, she triumphantly departed to her rest in heaven. Blessed are the dead, &c. WM. J. KIDDER

Gaysville, August 13, 1844.

BR. ICHABOD GRINDLE died in Brooksville, Me., Feb. 19, aged 70. Br. Grindle experienced religion thirty years ago. A few years after he joined the M. E. Church, and remained a faithful member up to the day of his death. He held the office of class leader for a number of years. He was blessed with the good things of this world, and believed it more blessed to give than to receive. He did much for the cause of God. In his will he assigned 400 dollars for the purpose of building a parsonage, which will soon be completed. His sickness was long and severe. He was patient and resigned, and died in peace. He has left a wife and a large number of children to mourn their loss.

Brooksville, July 20, 1844. J. W. Dow.

MARY ANN WHITLOCK died in Hardwick, Vt. June 3, aged 27. It was but a few weeks from the time that this sister stood by the bedside of a dying brother to wipe the cold sweat drops of death from his brow, ere she too was called to meet the king Such was the amiable und affe disposition of sister W., that she won the esteem of all who knew her. Her end was not only peaceful, but it was joyous; while by the hand of faith she was able to grasp the blessings of the future and triumph in hope of a blissful immortality. Sister W. has left an example worthy of imitation by all. After she connected herself with the M. E. Church. she was faithful in the use of all the means of grace. She delighted to mingle with God's people in the devotions of the sanctuary,-but her race is run, and she mingles in a holier company, chanting the praises of God in nobler strains above. Peace to ber memory. CHARLES H. LOVEJOY. Sheldon, August 14, 1844.

SISTER HANNAH DUNHAM, late wife of William Dunham, of Savoy, Mass., died July 21st, aged 39 years. She was converted to God in 1834, and was among the first who joined the M. E. Church in that place, and her life from that time has been eminently devoted and useful. Her house has ever been the home of our ministers, and the Christian pilgrim was never permitted to go unrefreshed from her door. Her sickness was consumption. She seemed to have a remarkable presentiment that her exit would be on the Sabbath, and spake of it to her friends the day previous; and as her friends were called into her room, the night before her death, supposing her about to leave them, she calmly requested them to retire and rest, assuring them she should not die until to-morrow; and, according to her expectation, the Sabbath proved her eternal rest. In her death a pious husband, two interesting children and the church have sustained an irreparable BENJ. McLOUTH.

Chesterfield, August 20, 1844.

TEMPERANCE.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

TEMPERANCE.

The time has gone by when a vindication temperance societies is called for. Their good results have been so apparent as to silence the objections of their bitterest enemies.

Perhaps they have not answered the expects tions of the most sanguine friends of temperance, but enough has been effected to lead us to thank God and take courage. Hundreds of drain shops and tippling houses have been closed, and a multitude of unfortunate inebriates have been reclaimed and raised up as from the dead, and restored to their friends. Yet the good work is far from being consummated. In almost every town and village men may still be found base enough to deal in intoxicating drinks. Wherever they are offered for sale some will be found to buy, and in whatever town or community ardent spirit is used as a beverage, its desolating effects are but too plainly seen. Meanwhile the tried friends of sobriety are patiently persevering in their labor of love, and anticipating the time when the blessings of temperance shall be universally diffused. And every Christian, every philanthropist must feel like bidding them God speed. Contending as they are, for truth and humanity, the blessing of God must rest upon the work of their hands. The chief obstacle in the way of the speedy and final triumph of the cause is found in the inconsistencies of its professed friends.

I was so forcibly reminded of this by an incident which recently transpired, that with your per-

mission I will give it to your readers.

I was travelling in Western New York, and called for dinner at a public house. The landlord was a fair representation of his class; frank, open a present and a whole Savior. Peace and joy in hearted and communicative. He had emigrated the Holy Ghost filled her soul. Years have to this country early in life, and when for miles passed away, and still the some unutterable bless-

around the hills and vallies were covered with an ing is enjoyed. Eternity alone can fully reveal the unbroken forest. He had grown up with the coun- happy results of that brother's faithfulness. Let try and now every thing about the house and barn every class-leader who may read these lines decide had an air of thrift and homespun comfort. While whether he has been thus faithful to each individuengaged in conversation with him I observed in al member of his class. If not, may God help him one corner of the room a BAR finished in the old to do so from this hour, is the sincere desire of fashioned style and scantily supplied with decan-

ters, glasses, &c. I introduced the subject of

temperance, and inquired whether the cause was

prosperous in that vicinity. He replied that some-

left to prosecute my journey.

congregation seemed to mingle with theirs and rise

speak louder than words."

jewel."

dant note than that which fell upon my ear, as the

voice said, "Lord it is good for us to be here."-

ing, saying as I went, "Consistency, then art a

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

A HINT TO CLASS-LEADERS.

reference to the blessing of entire sanctification.

For the benefit of class-leaders, I would state

A certain individual, who had for fifteen year

anxiety on this subject, but was too diffident or

backward to make her case fully known. She now

expresses it as her firm belief that if her leaders had

should, years before, have been made a happy par-

ticipant of that fulness in Christ which it is the

privilege of every believer to enjoy. It so hap-

pened, after so long a time, that a devoted and

faithful brother proposed to her some heart-search-

ing questions in regard to her spiritual state and

progress in the divine life. He discovered the ap-

parent hindrances and difficulties in her mind, and

urged the necessity of an immediate and entire sub-

mission in heart and life to the will of God, and at

the same time to expect and receive by an act of

simple faith all the promised blessings of the atone-

ment. The surrender was made fully and heartily,

and faith at once seemed to take hold on Christ as

discharged their duty in this respect, she

in such practices.

THE METHODIST PREACHER.

ZION'S HERALD AND

thing had effected a great change in public opinion The following sketch is worth reading. It is within a few years. Formerly my bar was a exceedingly natural and graphic. It teaches poor source of considerable profit. Travellers generally drank something stronger then tea and coffee. to act as the Lord's stewards: ministers to trust in the Lord, and affluent brethren But now it is a rare thing for a person of respecta-

LOOKING TO MY NEW APPOINTMENT .- Up to bility to call for brandy, gin, or even wine. A few logfers persist in coming here to drink, but I would the close of Conference, I have kept faithfully the gladly be rid of their patronage; it is no advantage forty dollars reserved for the purchase of a horse to me. Indeed I would banish all intoxicating so soon as I should reach my new circuit. But drinks from my house and break down my bar for over and above that, I have not five dollars, and ever were it not that temperance hotels are not wife and children all want new shoes, and my boots well sustained in this country.

Our conversation was interrupted by a call to half-soled, and the uppers won't stand it any longer. have given way at the side. They have been twice dinner which the conpany were not slow in re- My only coat is all threadbare, and white at the garding. Seated at the table and next to myself seams. That, however, is no matter, as it will look I found a gentleman of urbane manners, whose well enough back in the woods, although it has conversation and general deportment showed that rather a shabby appearance here among so many he was no stranger to to the refinements of polite shining new black coats. But, besides the absosociety. I might have taken him for a minister lute want of shoes and boots, it will cost us all of had he not taken his seat at the table and com- thirty dollars to get to our new home. Where, menced to help the guests without asking a bles- then, is the horse to come from? Be still desing on the food before him, or waiting for another sponding heart! The Lord will provide. You to do so. The dinner was an excellent one, and go forth in his cause, and he will take care to supthere seemed to be a general disposition to do it ply the armor, if you will always keep it bright justice. We were yet in the very middle of our and whole! Yes, yes-weak, timid, trembling warfare against the chickens, vegetables, &c., when soldier of the cross! The Captain of your salva the gentleman above referred to left the table and vation will go before you, and lead you on to certain passed into the bar room. In a few moments his victory. Only be faithful; look not back for a span of well fed grays were waiting at the door; moment; but press forward. he stepped into his carriage and was quickly out I have just had a talk with brother T. He

of sight. It did not seem probable at that time called in very kindly to give me all the advice. that we should meet again till the archangel's trump encouragement and instruction he could, in regard should summon us to the bar of God. Dinner to my new appointment; and also to furnish me concluded, I waited on the landlord to settle my with a list of the names of some of the prominent bill. While doing so, he remarked to me that the brethren. There is no parsonage provided for the habits of the gentleman who had just left were preacher's family; nor do the people pay the rent such as must eventually, greatly impair his health, for one. But a log cottage, he says, with a little As was perfectly natural, an explanation was asked patch of ground for a garden and pasturage, can for. Why, said the landlord, as soon as he had be had for about twenty dollars a year. A cow concluded dinner he called at the bar for GIN, and will cost as much more. But where is the money when it was furnished, he drank a liberal glass. I to buy her to come from? Ah, me! if I had just expressed some regret that he should do so, and about as much as it costs three or four of the sisters here for ribbons and laces, how rich I should As I rode along I mused on what I had seen and be! The elegant dinner set upon which our food heard. I could not but feel sorry that a gentleman is served here every day, the good sister told my had done something toward making gin drinking wife cost eighty dollars. There was a plainer set respectable. Especially as the landlord had so for sixty; but the first set had a gold band, and she recently told me that few but loafers now indulged liked it best, and so gave twenty dollars more, for the sake of the gold band. Now, just the price of The close of the succeeding day found me sev- that gold band on the dinner set would buy me a eral miles on my journey in the thriving village of cow. Ah me! These thoughts trouble me. But ******. I was seated on the piazza of the hotel, bush! bush! poor, doubting, murmuring heart!enjoying the refreshing breeze of the evening, when Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man above the confused noise of the town, I caught the servant, nor his maid servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, welcome sound of the "church-going bell." I at nor any thing that is thy neighbor's. If the good once proposed to my travelling companion that we Master has prospered our brother and sister in their should meet with those who might assemble for basket and store, I ought to be thankful to him on the worship of God. The proposal was acceded their account, that he has given them the good to, and we were soon mingling with those who things of life with a liberal hand.

were wending their way up to the house of the I met old father H-y this morning, with his Lord. We had occupied our seats in the church cowhide shoes and leather strings, wool hat, coarse but a few minutes, when several clergymen entered. coat, and shirt collar unbound with a neckcloth.-They reverently bowed, covered their faces and It is two years since I last saw him. We talked seemed engaged in silent devotion. The practice for half an hour about matters and things. of bowing in silence to invoke the blessing of

God upon himself and upon the congregation is I had written thus far in my journal, when wife certainly becoming in a minister of Jesus. And came in, and holding a stout bundle in her hand, while these clergymen thus knelt the prayers of the said, with a pleasant, cheerful smile,—

"What do you think this contains, dear?" like clouds of incense to heaven. The hour seem- "I don't know, I'm sure," I said. "What does ed favorable to devotion, and I was congratulating it contain?"

take; it might be another; but no, it was he .- flannel, and stockings! There was, there could be no mistake. The pre-"Not all for us?" I exclaimed, in astonishment, liminary exercises were concluded, and who should as Mary displayed these before my eyes. stand up to preach but this identical individual .-

"Yes, all for us. May the Lord reward sister He announced for his text the beautiful words of A for her goodness, we cannot." Tears of Peter addressed to the Savior at the moment of thankfulness were in her eyes. transfiguration. "Lord, it is good for us to be "Amen!" I responded fervently. In the next

The introduction to the sermon gave evidence of ability, and as the speaker proceeded, and written about the gold bands on the dinner points of beauty developed themselves, which set. Several times since I have turned to the page seemed to interest many hearts. I hope others of my journal where it lies recorded, and taken up were benefited by the discourse. To me it was no my pen to erase it. But I have as often determore than a sounding brass or tinkling cymbal.— mined to let it remain. It presents a true history As often as the speaker in his own impresive man- of my feelings, and I cannot blot it out.

ner quoted the text, "Lord it is good for us to be After supper that evening,-the last we were to here," I was carried back to the bar-room. I spend in the kind family of brother and sister A., asked myself, how would such language sound brother A. began to ask about my new circuit, and there in the mouth of a servant of Jesus Christ - how I expect to get along on it. I felt a little delone who a few moments before smacked his lips icacy about replying to his questions, for I could over a glass of gin. The Rev. gentleman told us not speak very encouragingly, and I never like to it was good to retire to our closets, and pray in make a poor mouth. But he was in earnest, and our families, and assemble in public worship, and cornered me so closely that I had to tell all the partake of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, but truth about the means the circuit afforded, and my said not a word in favor of going to the bar-room. own poor condition.

I remembered though the old proverb, "Actions "And so you have still your 'horse money safe?" he said, smiling, after he had got all out I sat in pain and earnestly desired to hear the of me.

last "Amen." It seemed almost like a profanation "Yes, that still remains untouched. But a part of God's house to remain there and listen to the will have to go for stage hire. That can't be helped. sermon with a remembrance of the transactions of Though I doubt not something will turn up, and the previous day fresh in my mind. A merry andrew playing his antics and dancing among the enough. Horses dont cost much in that section of tombs in a grave yard would have presented a less the country, and then to add to what is left after unpleasant spectacle to my mind than did the paying our fare, I hope to receive about ten dollars preacher. The tory whose hoarse voice was for the sale of some things at the old place, left in heard among the patriots of the revolution crying the care of a good brother. It will all come right, beef! (as represented by Patrick Henry) I know, brother A. It always has come right." could not have uttered a harsher and more discor-

"No doubt," he said. "The Lord will provide." Brother A. seemed thoughtful after he had said speaker with graceful gesture and finely modulated this. After sitting for a little while, he said, rising, "Come, brother B ..."

At the close of the services I hastened to my lodg-I followed him up stairs, into his chamber. He

closed the door, and then opened a large mahogany wardrobe well stocked with clothes.

"You and I are near about the same size," he said, taking down a black frock coat, that was very little worn. "Try on this and see how near it will come to fitting you. I have not worn it for some months, and it is a pity to let the moths get into it. There!" he continued, as I drew on the fact showing the duty and importance of faithful coat, "it fits you just as well as if it had been personal appeals to the members of their classes, in made for you, and scarcely shows the wear it has had. Let me see," he added, turning again to the wardrobe, " what else we have here. Ah! this is been an acceptable member of the M. E. Church, just the thing for you!" bringing out an overcoat, related that during that time not one solitary classmade of stout beaver cloth. "You will want just leader faithfully and particularly inquired respectsuch a thing as this next winter. It will keep ing her views, purposes and feelings on the subject you as warm as a toast while riding among them of entire sanctification, although many of them prosnowy hills. I found it most too heavy for me last fessed to enjoy this inestimable blessing. The member alluded to often felt a solicitude and deep

winter. But to ride in it will be the dandy." He did not stop here. Two pairs of good pantaloons, as many vests, and a pair of excellent boots, were added to these. I tried to thank him, but my voice was so husky that I could not articulate distinctly. The remembrance too, of what I had written down about the gold bands on the dinner set, with other reflections not clothed in words, choked me. He did stop here. Next morning as I shook hands with him, and bade him farewell, he left two pieces of coin in my hands, saying, as he did so, with a smile,

"Don't touch the 'horse-money,' brother B-A minister can't walk around his circuit." Excellent man! May the Lord reward him!-As for me, I felt humbled before my Master, for my want of faith. So many, many times has he brought me safely out of the wilderness into a

Be unwearied, constant, ardent in supplication for the blessed influence of the Holv Spirit.

clear place, and yet I am unwilling to trust him.

From the Boston Recorder.

A TEXT FOR MINISTERS AND POLITI-CIANS.

PHLIPPIANS i. 27. Only let your politics be as it becauth the gospel of Christ.

The is, of course, a new translation. The pas sage a it stands in King James' Bible, who probably though that ministers and apostles should not meddle with politics, is thus-" Let your conversation be as I becometh the gospel." In a free country. we supose we may inquire which, or what is the true ranslation - that which corresponds most nearly with the exact meaning of the original. The word "conversation" occurs in our Eng-

lish wrsion of the New Testament eighteen times. In fileen of these the corresponding word in the original is some form of the verb anastrepho or the nounanastrophe, both of which mean general conduct or general manner of life, and are properly enough translated conversation. In one instance-(" let your conversation be without covetousness." the original word is tropos, and might more strictly be rindered, "let your disposition be without covetousness," or "be generous hearted." In the remaining two, one of which is the text above and the ther is the subsequent verse of this same Episte, the original word is a form of the verb, politero, or the noun politeuma. Now what is their true import? Let us consult the lexicons, and as Donnegan's

seems to be just now the standard one, we will take that. We find in it several kindred words, the peaning of which is given as follows:-

"lolis-a city; a town-a state; the comm

Pulites-a citizen ; a fellow-citizen. Politeia-the condition or life of a citizen; the life or business of a statesman; the management of public affairs; politics, &c. Politeuma, which is the word used in Philippi

ans iii. 20, is defined as meaning the same. Politikos, (adjective) - pertaining to, proper, of peculiar to, or becoming a citizen; citizenlike pertaining to, proper, or suitable to a statesman,

politician; or one taking part in politics or govern-

ment; political, skilled in politics, &c. Politeuo, (verb,) a form of which, (politeusthe,) is the original of the passage above, is thus definedo be and act as a citizen; to follow the life and occupation of a citizen, especially, to take part in public concerns and politics; to discharge the functions of a public office; to manage and administer state affairs; in general to live and demean one's self as a citizen.

These words, it will be seen are the very words in Greek which correspond with our English words, city, body-politic, citizen, citizen-ship, political, politics and the like. The definitions quoted are the defnitions just as they are given, italics and all, in the present most approved Greek lexicon, and without any reference of course to the question of the rue translation of the text in consideration .-And yet, that which is given as the "general" meaning of the very word used in this text, is -"to live and demean one's self as a citizen;" and that which is given "especially" as its meaning is, "to take part in public concerns and politics."
We submit it then to all candid and conscien-

tions minds, whether ours be not the true translation of the inspired word; and whether, the real injunction of the apostle to the Philippians were not just this-" Be your conduct in all civil relations worthy of the gospel of Christ?" For ourseves we cannot doubt it.

What such conduct, in all the extent of its detal is, we cannot, if we would, now specify. We verture to ask, however, all Christian men and ministers the following questions.

1. Is any conduct, in any relation, worthy of the

3. If ministers should attempt to tell plainly teeth on plate, from the kn teaching men to " conduct in civil relations worthilv of the gospel of Christ?"

4. When God-fearing men and ministers maintain and teach that the living incarnations and representatives of intemperance, profanity, impurity, cannot be trusted to wield God's sword of authority ard justice, and politicians cry out that they are neddling with that with which they have no concern, do they cry against men, or against the Lord? ties and all persons, in the name and with the authority of God's Bible, "Be your conduct in all civil relations worthy of the gospel of Christ."

SCOTCH CLERGYMAN AMONG THE METHODISTS.

In one of his letters to the Dundee Warder, the

this country, thus writes: I have preached almost equally for the Presbyteri-

ans and Methodists in my journeys, and my intercourse with both parties has often suggested the amongst so many imperfectly educated men, have a great deal of very odd matter; but in the prayer their more educated and accomplished men there is a brevity, life, simplicity, and affection that and make them far more a direct address to the throne of grace, or an outpouring of the heart in

I was also struck with the apparent advantage to the mass of their congregations in being permitted to join themselves from time to time to the speaker in responses. The brief "Amen!" and "Grant it, good Lord!" and "Glory be to thy name!" seemed to me to have the effect of identifying the prayer with the congregation, and recalling the wandering thoughts to the common petitions and common confessions. These responses may, and no doubt are, often inappropriate enough among a rude congregation, as they were among the blacks; but I was struck with the good effect of them while preaching before the Methodist clergy of the Baltimore Conference, assembled in the city of Washington. To my surprise, some of their venerable looking bishops who were around me kneeling, responded to my petitions. Their solemn response came back in my own spirit, increased the fervor of my own devotion by sympathy with those around me, until I felt that not I, but a whole congregation was engaged in prayer-and that I was their mouth. I remember Dr. Duff, our nobleminded missionary in Calcutta, telling me some when the morning dawned he took a Bagster's Bible, the only fragment of the wreck that came ashore, and opening at the 107th Psalm, whose ashore, and opening at the 107th Psalm, whose chorus is, "O that men would praise the Lord for June 12.

JUST received by WAITE, PIERCE & Co., No. 1
Corphill. Price \$1.00.

his goodness," and as often as they came to the chorus the entire passengers and crew spontaneously joined the reader with one voice while he repeated, "O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness." This he felt to be natural, and it then and afterwards occurred to him that the Church of Scotland had acted unnaturally in depriving the people of their audible amen, or rather in allowing t to go into disuse. I cannot equally however approve of those responses and exclamations during the progress of the discourse, which is the practice of the Methodists in the south, which both interrupts the speaker and diverts the attention of the

hearers. In one point all the churches of all denomin tions are superior to us-in the perfect neatness and cleanliness of all their internal arrangements. They are kept as clean and sweet as any parlor or drawing room, no dust, nor soil, nor cobweb being allowed to remain—a perfect contrast to the churches of the Established and Dissenting in Scotland .-From Boston to New Orleans I have been struck with the contrast to the untidy and offensive state in which the Presbyterians of Scotland leave the house of God."

ETERNITY.

How little do the gay and busy multitude think of that vast, illimitable ocean of eternity, that rolls its dark, silent, invisible tide just by their feet!-They tread on its verge. They must soon launch on a returnless voyage, and never find a shore .-There is but a step between the thoughtless sinner and the entrance to that boundless, trackless waste of interminable existence which spreads out before him. But how little thinks he whether that existence shall be happy or miserable—gloomy or glorious-bright and beautiful beneath etherial skies, or dark and tempestuous with eternal storms.

What a scene will eternity present to the children of earth. Then the years of mortal life will have passed for ever. These years, improved or misimproved, will disclose their exact record of each man's conduct. They will not come back to be lived over again. The die is cast, the portrait of character is drawn. Each man has sat for his own moral picture, and stamped each lineament of beauty or deformity for and on himself. What man has made his own moral portrait, with all its shades of coloring, will remain indelible and eternal, and he Lung up in heaven or in hell.

When the pilgrim traveller on earth passes the iron gates of eternity, all his early connections will be dissolved. The cords of relationship will be sundered, while the mutual moral influences for weal or woe which have been exerted, will remain to bless or curse-as sources of bitterest grief or unutterable joy .- New York Evan.

Advertisements.



THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a general supply of HATS and CAFS, such as Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, &c., of different qualities and styles. Cloth and Velvet CAFS of all patterns; Umbrellas, Trunks, &c., which he is selling at prices to conform with the times.

N. B. Old Hats taken in exchange for new. Hats and Caps made to order, at short notice.

C. B. MASON, made to order, at short notice. C. B. MASON,
No. 18 Union Street, next door to Lagrange Tavern.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

myself on the prospect of spending it profitably.

The clergymen arose from their humble position. Judge of my surprise when I recognized among them the gentleman gin drinker of the previous day. I was thunderstruck; a gibbering ghost in the pulpit would hardly have astonished me more. I looked again; perhaps there might be some mistake; it might be another; but no, it was he. what should be the character of rulers, legislators, brass and copper are contained in the solder that is used for whit should be the character of rulers, legislators, judges; by what moral and religious principles they should conduct in these relations; and by what moral and religious principles electors should be governed in their choice of them to office, would they therein be meddling with politics, or only the tree in the meddling with politics, or only the state. But this is not the greatest evil. The connection of not less than four different metals in the mouth, produces a galvanic action, which tends directly to impair the general health of the guans, and consequently to affect unfavorably the remaining natural teeth.

the remaining natural teeth.

DR. S. STOCKING, surgeon dentist, has succeeded in purity with the plate, and warranted neither to change its co by oxidation, or produce the unpleasant taste of brass and copinjustice, oppression, violence, or blood should not be installed in the places of public confidence, the plate to the mouth, with such fastenings as will admit of the whole work being removed and then replaced again, at the pleasure of the wearer, with as much convenience as a glove can be taken from the hand, or a ring from the finge and then replaced again; and yet, when on, are firm easy, and inoffensive. These are improvements of such practical value as to commend themselves to the consideration of all who may desire or wish for artificial teeth. During the past two years And, by all those who would stand fast in the lib- not less than 15,000 teeth, that had become painful by reason ety wherewith Christ maketh free, and maintain a birthright freedom worthy of the gospel, is their vice to be heeded, or the voice of the Lord?—
We speak to wise men. We take sides with no way years a such. But we do say to all year that lattered by severe pain, it is most respectfully urged that all teach be immediately filled where deep has a constant of the exposure of the dental nerve, have been successfully treated by Dr. S., by first destroying the nerve and membrane luning of the tooth, by his celebrated anodyne, without pain, and then filling them. As there is a general disposition with people, to deler all necessary operations on their teeth until compelled to it by severe pain, it is most respectfully urged that all teeth be immediately filled where deep has a constant of the c man or party as such. But we do say to all par- that all teeth be immediately filled, where decay has con menced, before the general health of the tooth becomes affected; and if properly done, the tooth is safe for life. The proper filling for such cases is, unquestionably, the purest gold. The usual method of setting teeth on wood pivots, is found by experience to be objectionable, as the pivot, from its naure, is too liable to become spongy, weak, and offen-sive, and in a few months breaks entirely off. An improvement of great value has been adopted by Dr. S. by substituting gold and silver pivots, which make them tenfold mere firm fasting, and inoffensive. Dr. S. continues the use of his just celebrated Parisian instruments for the extraction of ulcera Rev. George Lewis, of the Scotch delegation to the hands of one who understands their use, with an expe TERMS.—For an entire upper and under set of artificial teeth on plate, \$50.00 to \$100.00 For an entire upper set of fourteen teeth on plate, confined by atmospheric pressure from \$25.00 to \$50.00 For two or more teeth on plate, con course with both parties has often suggested the thoughts that the Presbyterians have the head and Methodists the heart of religion in great perfection, and if both could be blended together the tion, and if both could be blended together the U. S. would have a noble, life-like, and life-giving operations warranted. Examinations and advice gratis.

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May 29

Robert Merry's Museum. MAGAZINE FOR THE YOUNG, published monthl

A at one dollar a year. Edited by the author of Parley Fales. The subscriber would call the attention of parent which is impressive and arresting, carrying you with them into the current of their devotions. They avoid wholly our fault of theological and doctrinal prayers, roung, is too well known to require any introduction from The work has now entered upon its seventh volume, and der to place it within the reach of every young person, ricularly into schools, we have been induced to make dlowing offers to clubs.

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Those on the eve of housekeeping will find at this establishment every thing appertaining to the kitchen department, with catalogues to facilitate in making their selection, and are respectfully invited to call.

NATH'L WATERMAN. April 17.

CUSTOM SHOE STORE.

No. 16 Central Street, (New Block,) Lowell. B. TEBBETTS would invite the attention of his friends but their mouth. I remember Dr. Dun, our noble-minded missionary in Calcutta, telling me some years ago, that when shipwrecked on his way to India on a sand-bank, near the Cape of Good Hope, pairing. Lowell, March 13, 1844.

LIFE OF BISHOP ROBERTS.

CHAS. B. ROBBINS has just CHAS. B. ROBBINS has just re-ceived from the manufacturers, a first rate assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen Spring and Summer BOO'IS AND SHOES 221 Main Street, Worcester.

HOLMAN'S

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
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Shirts, Stocks, Scarfs, Bosoms, Collars, Socks, DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS.
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CEORGE F. TEBBETTS would offer to his friends and

T the public a prime assortment of Watches, Comes,
Jewelry, Silver Spoons, &c., as can be found in the city,
and at very low prices. Those in want of Gold or Silver
Watches, Silver Spoons, &c., would do well to examine his
stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes, and jewelry of every
description carefully repaired and warranted.
Lowell, March 10, 1844. istf

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL RHETORIC AND ORATORY. MESSRS. RUSSELL and MURDOCH intend to open, on the first Monday of October, an establishment designed for the above-mentioned purposes, to be conducted in connexion with Mr. Murdoch's Vocal and Athletic Institute. The proposed School will combine a preparatory training in Rhetoric and Composition, with the vocal and muscular exercises required in the practice of Elocution and Gesture, as departments of the art of Specific.

lar exercises required in the practice of Elocution and Gesture, as departments of the art of Speaking.

The Rhetorical Department, (conducted by Mr. Russell,) includes Grammatical, Rhetorical and Critical Analysis, accompanied by appropriate practical exercises in Composition, Premedited and Extemporaneous Speaking and Debate. The Rhetorical Classes for Young Ladies, will add to Composition the practice of Reading, applied to English Literature, in selection of the most interesting passages from emines writers, studied in historical order. In this department we also be included exercises in Expression, with reference is the purposes of Conversation.

The Elocutionary Department, (conducted by Mr. Mundoch,) is founded on Dr. Rush's Philosophy of the Human Voice, and comprises a course of Vocal Culture, designed by the contract of the

Voice, and comprises a course of Vocal Culture, designed impart vigor and pliancy to the organs of Speech, fulled and purity of Tone to the voice, distinctness of Articulation and the other requisites of good Elocution. The Athle and Calisthenic training is meant to secure a full devel ment of the muscular system, for the demands of health, with reference to Attitude and Action, as well as energy

tterance.
The proposed establishment includes separate Classes paratory Department for young Children. paratory Department for young Children. The Female classes in both these department will be under the care of a Lair of competent qualifications.

Arrangements are also made for a special course of instruction and practice in Rhetoric and Elocution, for adult Sudents, Teachers and Professional gentlemen.

Mr. Murdoch's Gymnastic, Calisthenic and Elocutions.

Mr. Murdoch's Gymnastic, Calisthenic and Elocutions, Classes continue open as usual.

"," Persons who wish for further information, can obtain a pamphlet comprising particulars, at the Bookstore of Wm. B. Ticknor. & Co., or J. E. Murdoch, at Boylston Hall.

Boston, Aug. 7, 1814. eptf

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May 15.

HAVEN & SIMONDS

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1y
May 1.

Prouty & Mears'



D. PROUTY & CO. continue to manufacture PROUTY & MEARS' PATENT CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH MEARS' PATENT CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGHS and they have added to their already extended list, severa new patterns, combining new and important improvements adapting them to all the different qualities of soil, and the vious systems of culture; especially to an approximation to the spade labor system, which is admitted to be the perfection of good husbandry—and why? For the reason, that at one operation it perfectly turns the mass, of whatever depth; covering all vegetable and other matter lying on the surface, leaving the furrow slice in a fine, lively, friable state, crushing its had lumps and disarranging its particles, thereby elaborating its bad lumps and disarranging its particles. tracted labor of two or three cross-ploughings and harrowing

Their castings are of a superior quality, both in workmand materials. By using pure iron and an improved process. melting, they oner castings of the RIOR STRENGTH AND DURABILITY, which ling the points, usings and landsides, and the excellent quety and finish of the wood-work, renders their ploughs, inc respect, the very article which the wants and interest of the The high character of the Centre Draught Plough, about antly sustained by a continued and extended patronag perfect accordance with the decision of an able and in

ommittee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society awarding to the inventors the sum of \$100, the highest principum ever given in this country for doing the best work with the least draught, in a trial open to the whole Union, running is natural course, inclining to keep its true position without any effort of the ploughman, and turning a furrow one foot wise and six inches deep, with a draught of only 294 pounds, in compact and well swarded land, being much the easiest in draught of any plough of which we have any report.

Besides the great State premium of Massachusetts, the Centre Draught has taken the high premiums in New York, Pensylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Last fall, at four trust where the Plough was the particular object for experiment. awarding to the inventors the sum of \$100, the highest pre

where the Plough was the particular object for experiment took the highest premiums in four different States. At a County Ploughing Matches, their performance was the ada ation of our best farmers, and premiums too numerous to make a warded for the excellent work done by them; the trial in Northampton, last fall, is worthy of a notice, where it is not the property of the excellent work done by them; the trial in Northampton, last fall, is worthy of a notice, where it is not the excellent work in the excellent work of the society, adopted provent favoration, or any agreement in the fall in the engineers. prevent favoritism, or any suspicion of it, in the premiums, the Committee were not present during, and consequently could not know at the time by whom any one of the lands was ploughed." "I this trial 17 Worcester ploughs, and only 5 of Prouty & Mean and yet to ALL THESE FIVE PREMIUMS WERE UNA only eight were offered.

While the Centre Draught Plough is taking the highest

prizes and gaining more and more in favor with farmers appointed competitors are boasting "loud and long" of premiums awarded for the skill of ploughmen and their premiums awarded for the skill of plougnmen and their warming teams, or won by extraordinary exertions, on fine there was no competition; and they have raised the quent cry of "Centre Draught Humbug" by which it is dent that the busy hum of public opinion, expressing the merits of these ploughs, is by a kind of mysterious Central Ce MISREPRESENTATIONS have also been made in to

to the trials in Essex County, by publishing states tables manufactured for the purpose, giving to the an advantage which the Report of the committee di hibit, and which called forth from them the following rebuke. AS MAY BE SEEN BY REFERENCE THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE IN 184
1843:— We hope they will have the fairness to the facts into view, and not a garbled selection, as has times been done, and thereby entirely misrepresenting pressions intended to be made by the Committee. The Centre Draught Plough still stands unrivalled, defiance to all competitors, and so it will, as we have command the best practice, science, skill and ing necessary to effect any improvement of which it is st ble, and we give constant attention to the subject.

Constantly on hand, Shares, Landsides, and Mouldboards most Ploughs in use, and farming Implements of all kinds.

Also Grass, Field Garden, and Flower Seeds Dealers others supplied on favorable terms.

FARMER'S WAREOUSE,

19 \$ 20 North arket and 20 Clinton Sts., Boston.

FLOUR, GRAIN, SALT, & FISH STORE. At 51 Main Street, Worcester. S. DILLINGHAM would respectfully inform the it

• itants of Worcester and the adjacent towns, that opened a store as above mentioned, where he has of and intends keeping a good supply of Genessea and intends keeping a good supply of Genessea Flour of the best standard brands. Also Cern, Oats. E. Meal; coarse and fine Salt, and a general assortment of L. Goods and Groceries, which he offers at wholesale or re Worcester, June 12, 1844.

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

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We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers, and the name of the post office to which papers at to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no prisunde standing or mistake.

DAVID H. ELA. PRINTER.

Vol. XV For Zi THE SA

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